

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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 Liquid oxygen, according to Prof.  
Dewar, may be drawn out of solid air,  
which has the consistency of jelly, by  
means of a magnet.

 Had it not been for the fact that a  
writ of habeas corpus was got out to

## RECEPTION GIVEN PRESIDENT DOLE.

 Cordially Greeted by Residents of  
Wailuku, Maui.

## LUAU AND SPEECH MAKING.

 Pala Luna Has Trouble With Japanese—C. H. Dickey's Crater Party.  
Manager Wells off for Vacation. Preparations for Entertainment.

MAUI, Aug. 15.—Public festivities given in honor of President Dole by Wailuku people found expression in a luau and ball. The luau which occurred on the 14th in the kukui grove just above the second crossing of beautiful Iao was attended by about 300 people, foreign and native. Speeches were made by Mr. Dole, A. N. Kepokai and Rev. S. Kapu. The weather was lovely and the event was in every way a successful one. The luau committee consisted of G. Armstrong, L. A. Andrews, S. M. Chillingworth, E. H. Bailey, Geo. Hona, Judge Kaleikau, J. W. Kalua, W. A. McKay, A. N. Kepokai and David Crovel.

During the same evening a grand reception and ball were tendered the President in the Skating Rink which is the largest public hall on Maui. The building was filled to repletion. Dancing continued until midnight. A fine lunch was served. The committee in charge were J. W. Kalua, R. R. Berg, F. W. Carter and W. H. Campbell.

During his stay in Wailuku Mr. Dole has been the guest of Hon. J. W. Kalua. Today he will depart for Makawao intending to spend a quiet Sunday at Hauki.

On Monday, the 17th, he will visit the homestead lands of Kula, during the evening of the 18th it is stated that Hon. H. P. Baldwin will tender him a reception at Haiku, and later in the week he will ride into Hana district—spending nights at Keanae and Nahuku.

It was rumored that the "Aloha Aina" society were to give a rival luau yesterday in Wailuku so as to keep the natives from going up the valley. However, nothing further has been reported—so it was probably a fizzle.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku departed yesterday for a three-month trip through the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston will return to Honolulu today per Claudine.

Will Forbes of Honolulu is at Mrs. H. G. Alexander of Makawao.

During Monday, the 10th, Chas. K. Farden, a luau of Pala, had a narrow escape. While in the field he "docked" for some cause a Japanese member of his "gang." On the way home that same afternoon the Japanese who had been punished jumped at Farden and attempted to pull him from his horse. He was unable to accomplish this owing to the timely interference of Mr. Rough, the head luna. The other Japanese threw stones at Farden who succeeded in escaping, his damages amounting to torn clothes and the loss of his watch. Four Japanese leaders were arrested.

Maui friends much regret the death of Father Bond of Kohala.

The program of the large crater party of the week which visited Haleakala under the guidance of C. H. Dickey was this: Monday, the 10th, Olinda to Craigielea; Tuesday, ride over the crater and back again to Craigielea, lunching at Hunter's Cave; Wednesday, Olinda.

There's a rumor current that President Dole will take a long canoe ride while in Hana.

A well of fine water has been recently bored at Kihel, Kula.

Weather—Slight showers floating in from the sea.

## ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Ah Chu, Chinese Actor. Claims to be Husband of "Lucy."

Ah Chu, the Chinese actor, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of perjury in connection with the case of "Lucy," the half Chinese girl who came here from San Francisco short time ago. Ah Chu swore that he was the husband of "Lucy" and that he could furnish ample proof showing him to be such. Now Mr. Ah Chu is up on the charge of perjury for saying things that other people said weren't so.

"Lucy" swears that Ah Chu is not her husband, but does not say anything further with the exception that she is very lonely at the police station.

It is the opinion in police circles that "Lucy" told a true story when she said that she has been mistreated by her husband, Wong Hee, in San Francisco and that in order to escape further cruelty she had decided to come to Honolulu. It is also believed that in order to accomplish her end she passed herself off for the wife of Ah Chu, a resident of Honolulu.

Several Chinese of the city are watching the case of "Lucy" very closely.

They are two factions, one belonging to the same clan as her husband Wong Hee, who are anxious to have her sent back to San Francisco and another who are trying to do all possible for the comfort of the girl.

Had it not been for the fact that a writ of habeas corpus was got out to

detain the girl here it is more than probable that she would have committed suicide on the way up to San Francisco on the Australia as she would never return to her husband and be sold and ill treated.

The case of Ah Chu for perjury has been set for August 20th, and it is more than probable that the girl "Lucy" will appear as an important witness.

 IT'S COOL ALL THE TIME  
Attraction at Volcano—Old Faithful Up to All Requirements.

During the recent warm spell in Honolulu, while the people here have been fairly gasping for breath, Colonel Peter Lee of the Volcano House has had an extra force of men employed cutting cord wood so his guests could keep warm as they exchanged experiences around the log fire at night.

The Colonel reports exceptional weather at the crater, and Kilauea active enough to suit the wishes of every one who has visited the greatest volcano in the world. Next in point of interest to the crater is the Volcano House, where every one is made welcome.

Genial Joe Marsden, who spent several

days there during his recent visit to

Hawaii, says that for the footsore and

weary, the brain worker and the ad-

vocate of gold or silver, this hotel

offers inducements unknown outside

the most celebrated sanitaria of the

United States.

On Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, James

Campbell, a millionaire of Hawaii, aged

about 65, left his wife at the Occidental

Hotel, San Francisco, promising to re-

turn soon. He was in the company of

a stranger who was known by sight to

some of the hotel employes. Tickets

had already been secured for the pas-

sage of the couple to Honolulu by the

steamer which sailed Tuesday morning.

Campbell did not return and his wife

had the tickets cancelled and called in

a private detective. On Wednesday the

Chronicle published detailed story of

his disappearance. At 9 o'clock Wed-

nesday night Campbell returned to the

Occidental, apparently exhausted and

slightly scratched about the face. Cap-

tain Lee was promptly summoned, and

after a brief conference he and

Campbell went in a hansom to the cottage

at 4109 California street, where Camp-

bell said he had been held a prisoner

for more than forty-eight hours by two

men, who had robbed him of \$305 in

coin, and tried to coerce him into mak-

ing an order of some kind calling for

\$20,000. The leader of the affair, he

said, was Oliver W. Winthrop, and the

other man he stated was masked during

part of the two days and nights of his

captivity. According to Campbell's stor-

y, a shot was fired at him by the mask-

ed man during the struggle which opened

his strange experience. On Wednes-

day evening he says he was released

by the second man and escorted by him

at the Geary street cars. Winthrop hav-

ing already flown, Winthrop was tried

and found guilty.

## BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

James Campbell appeared before the

grand jury Friday afternoon and told

the story of how he met Winthrop at

the Hotel Vendome in San Jose; how

he afterward met him at the Occidental

Hotel in this city; how he accom-

panied him on last Monday afternoon

to the house at 4109 California street;

how he was beaten by Winthrop and an

unknown companion, robbed, gagged

and bound, starved, threatened

with torture, commanded to sign papers

by which his captors could secure a

large sum of money, and how finally,

after an imprisonment of two nights

and two days, he was released and given

5 cents with which to pay his car fare

into town.

After hearing Campbell's recital of

his experience the grand jury returned

indictments against Oliver W. Win-

throp and John Doe for robbery and

## DECISIVE VICTORY

## OVER MATABELES.

South Africa Still a Center of British Interest.

## WAR VESSELS ARRIVE AT CRETE

Cubans Sympathizers At Work In Spain -- Hohenlohe Has Not Resigned -- Brazil Takes Trinidad. Fast Racing at Grand Rapids, Etc.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Details have been received here of a decisive victory won on Wednesday by 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column over a native force estimated at 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought desperately and bravely, charging to within a few yards of the British rapid-fire guns. About 500 Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted for several hours.

The loss of the British includes Major Kershaw, Lieutenant Harvey, four sergeants and about thirty soldiers killed, and six officers, several non-commissioned officers and about fifty soldiers wounded.

The Matabeles and their allies were commanded by Big Chiefs Sokombe and Umlugulu, and were divided into five impis or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

## THOSE SPANISH RIOTS.

Said to Be Instigated by Friends of Cubans.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News reports the tax riots in the province of Valencia as serious Republican uprisings. The leader of the insurrectionists, Gernardo Toledo, was at one time a student of medicine in New York City, and his brother is now in command of a band of insurgents in Cuba. Among the persons taken into custody in connection with the disturbances is one who had in his possession when arrested a number of compromising letters, some from Buenos Ayres and others from the United States.

Stores of arms have been discovered in two places, and several arrests have been made in Madrid, where extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent an uprising. It is suspected by the authorities that conspiracies exist in Saragossa and other places. Anti-Protestant feeling among the people, the dispatch says, is spreading, and is especially strong against the Americans, who are suspected of promoting the agitation.

## BRAZIL TAKES TRINIDAD.

Trouble Over Possession of the Island Ended.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Times says: The Foreign Office has communicated a note to the newspapers to the effect that Portugal, whose good offices were accepted by England and Brazil, has awarded the Island of Trinidad to Brazil. All of the Lisbon newspapers praise England's nobility and promptness in accepting the award.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A telegram received here from Rio Janeiro says that the Portuguese Minister there, Senor Thomaz Robredo Ferreira, has informed the Brazilian Government that Great Britain agreed to recognize Brazilian sovereignty over the Island of Trinidad, which was taken possession of by Great Britain early in 1895 for use as a cable station, on the ground that the Brazilian sovereignty over the island had lapsed owing to non-occupation.

## OUTLOOK FOR RHODES.

Government Said to Have Taken No Steps to Prosecute.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily Mail states that it has heard that the Government has taken no steps to prosecute Cecil Rhodes for his complicity in the Jameson raid on the Transvaal, and the law officers of the crown are ridiculing the prosecution under the foreign enlistment act.

The Daily Mail says that Rhodes has determined to have the verdict of an English jury and that otherwise he will feel himself entitled to refuse to give evidence before the select committee of Parliament to investigate the administration of Rhodesia and the circumstances of the Jameson raid.

## HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Rumors on Action of Hohenlohe Prove False.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7. The Journal's Berlin correspondent says: Considerable excitement was caused here today by the announcement in the Neuste Nachrichten of Leipzig that Hohenlohe will resign the Chancery.

I am positive that this is not so and good authority says it is so, that he gave the Emperor's orders that he would keep his place. The Austrian Emperor united with Emperor William in urging Hohenlohe to remain in office.

## FASTEST MILE EVER RACED

Robert J. Comes Near the Two-Minute Mark at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O. Aug. 6.—Robert J. again demonstrated to day that he is the greatest pacer ever harnessed to a sulky.

There were three starters in the race, Frank A. and McCarthy.

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# BUDGET OF NEWS FROM HILO TOWN.

Editorial Extract From the New Journal.

## SOCIETY NEWS IN JUNIOR TOWN

Honolulu Entertained Right Royal—The Volcano Grows More Interesting to Tourists—Fatal Accident to a Hawaiian Sailor.

HILO (Hawaii), Aug 13.—The second newspaper of Hilo put in its first appearance today, and among other things has this much to say for itself: "For years the Island of Hawaii has been in need of a newspaper, and the abortion recently foisted on a suffering public by the establishment of an extravaganza devoted to the exclusive personal aggrandizement of a supercilious, toplofty aggregation of the veriest sycophants, whom self and pride hold in abject servitude, has made this paper necessary. That Conservative (?) organ by its cruel, bitter, spiteful words, cowardly insinuations and the eructations of the extravagant mingoes who cluster around it, has created an aching void in the great heart of the island populace for a real newspaper. \* \* \* It will advocate that corporate influences be eliminated from the public service and the domination of public affairs. It will advocate that in making selections for public service brains, instead of relationship and other family influences, may be hereafter regarded as the standard by which the applicant is to be judged. This and much more is contained in the editor's satiricatory which seeks to set forth the aims and aspirations, as well as the policy of the new paper.

The grinding season is almost at an end along the coast. Wainaku, Pepee-keo and Waiakea have finished their work for the season. Papalkou and Hakalau have but a few weeks grinding before their mills will shut down for a few months.

The Hilo hotel re-opened its doors to the public last week under the management of Joseph Vierra, who was proprietor for several years prior to Mr. Wilson's inception. A large number of tourists and islanders as well arrived by the last Kinau, and the need of more and better accommodations were greatly felt at the old caravansary. What a boon it will be to the town when it gets a new hotel!

The fires of the lake are constantly increasing in activity, and the visitors this week report enthusiastically of their visit to the weird and inspiring scene. Among the visitors who returned this week were Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Birnie, who are now pleasantly located at the Severance home, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and family, Mrs. McCully, Mrs. McMahon of San Francisco, Mr. Pratt, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and others.

An accident which occurred to Geo. Puau on the day the Kinau left on her last trip up has since proved fatal. He was a sailor on the steamer Hawaii and was at work loading sugar into the Annie Johnson when a block overhead gave way and fell upon him, injuring him severely about the head and fracturing his legs. The wounded man was carried to Dr. Moore's office where Drs. Wetmore and Beatty were called to assist in dressing the wounds. For several days it was thought he would recover, but on Friday he succumbed to his severe injuries. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a resident of Honolulu and a young man.

On Wednesday Frank Camara, foreman in Hobson's soda works, met with a painful accident which will render his hands useless for a short time. While holding a bottle of soda the bottle burst, cutting his hand severely.

The baseball game played on Saturday last by the Holomua and Hilos was a victory for the former, giving them a score of three games to one for the season.

During the week tennis has been revived on the grassy court in Court House yard. A number of Honolulu's best tennis players are in town, and it was not long after the arrival of the Kinau before the court was put in order for the players.

Mrs. G. K. Wilder gave a charming party on the grounds Monday afternoon, complementary to the guests Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder and Miss Atkinson. Several interesting games were played and refreshments were served.

On Tuesday evening last a surprising party was tendered Mrs. Foster Davis at the pretty home of Mr. and Mrs. Loebenstein. The guests repaired to Fireman's Hall for an indulgence in terpsichore. A most enjoyable time was had.

The Misses Richardson and a number of friends enjoyed a day's picnicking on Cocoanut Island this week.

Alex Cockburn manager of Theo. H. Davies & Co.'s Hilo store, has purchased the coffee plantation of W. Waite near Kailua, Kona, and expects to move to that district with his family within a few weeks.

The ship Roderick Dhu, Rock master, arrived in port Thursday morning, 18 days from San Francisco, with merchandise and four passengers E. D. Sparrow who comes to assume management of the "Hilo Tribune" J. W. Morris brother of Mrs. Fulcher of Olaa, and F. S. Scott of San Francisco, who expects to enter into coffee raising, Chas Rock son of Captain Rock who

will seek the drier climate of Kona for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Dillon and Miss Carter of Pepee-keo leave for the Volcano tomorrow for a two weeks' stay.

Dr. Williams and bride returned on the Kinau and are temporarily located at the Severance's while their house is being completed for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten of Hakalau are expected from their trip to the coast.

Mr. Gallagher of Pahala spent a few days in Hilo on his way from Waimea to his home.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, took 27,600 bags sugar on her last trip.

The Roderick Dhu will leave next week with about 3800 bags.

Weather dry throughout the district and dust flying everywhere. The public street sweepers were out and at work on Front street this week.

In the case of Henry James, who shot and injured the Chinaman, was tried before the district magistrate and his case remanded to the circuit judge, bail being fixed at \$1500.

### MAKES A PROTEST.

Hilo Citizen Gives Hawaii Herald His Opinions.

MR. EDITOR — While wholesome and temperate criticism upon general policy, national or local issues may never be altogether misplaced, and at times absolutely essential for preserving the even balance, all of which comes under the legitimate province of a newspaper, the qualification for such task remains the important requisite, and must lie in the familiarity, experience and knowledge gained by the editorial writer.

Severe strictures and "ex-catherda" opinions upon conditions or individuals should be held wholly inadmissible to the pages of a periodical like the Herald, but just making its bow before the public. Scurrility and blackguardism make neither journalism or politics.

The independent voter declines to be rallied by appeals to hate or prejudice. He fosters no feuds and vents no spite. For him the arena of free and courteous discussion, with the weapons of argument untipped by poison, is ample and broad.

The struggle here is but the struggle the world over. Happily for us, the lines have not become so sharply drawn but what mutual concessions may again bring together in cordial juxtaposition capitalist and producer. And that is why those who occupy a position of influence among the masses of the electorate repudiate the Herald's attitude.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

### HILO HOTEL.

George C. Beckley Steps in and Assumes Control Over it.

During several months last past there has been considerable trouble in the management of the Hilo hotel, and this found its climax in an order from the Spreckels Bros. to close the hotel on Saturday, August 15th, this day.

If such an order were to be carried into effect at a time such as this, when tourists from abroad are all anxious to get a view of the wonderful fires of Kilauea, it would simply result in the worst kind of inconvenience to them.

In recognition of this fact, when the Kinau was at Hilo, Director George C. Beckley of the Wilder Steamship Company stepped in and took the responsibility of running the hotel into his own hands until the trouble now pending has become a thing of the past. Mr. Vierra, the present manager, will remain in his place and will administer to the wants of his guests in first rate style.

The action of Mr. Beckley in looking out for the interests of the tourists is to be highly commended.

### Sheriff Wilcox Resigns.

Sam Wilcox has sent in his resignation as sheriff of Kauai, to take effect at once. He gives private reasons for his action. A great deal of his time must needs be spent upon matters of business abroad, and he feels that he cannot do justice to the position and attend to his own affairs at the same time. As yet no action has been taken in his case.

Mr. Wilcox has held the office of sheriff of Kauai for 24 years, having taken the position when W. O. Smith went out. During his incumbency he has given thorough satisfaction on the Island, and retires with the sincere regret of all.

### Departure of Prof. Beckwith.

One of the passengers on the Australia today is William E. Beckwith. He has been a member of the faculty of Oahu College for about two years, and has won the respect and confidence and aloha of teachers and students alike. His honesty, integrity, faithfulness and genial presence will always be remembered. Mr. Beckwith will go to Great Barrington, his home, and the coming year will teach at the Sedgwick Institute.

### Pythian Anniversary.

Invitations are out for the celebration at Sans Souci of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pythianism in Hawaii to be held on Tuesday evening, August 18th. Extra cars will leave Fort street at 7:30 o'clock and there will be extra cars. Free busses will run between the tramcar terminus and Sans Souci. Dancing will begin at 8:30 o'clock and supper will be served at 11.

### BUGS RULE THE WORLD.

"It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, "that bugs practically rule the world. Man is almost helpless against them. It is reckoned that there are at least 10,000,000 species of insects in existence, and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been seriously diminished in numbers by the efforts of human beings?" Well, the court surmises not. Look at the mosquito, the cockroach the moth which attacks clothes. Where are they today? Just living at our expense and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them, we only defend ourselves feebly."

## GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS IN TOWN.

Board Holds a Session On an Off Day.

### ROUTINE MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Subject of Vaccination—Dr. Alvarez Met With Success—Affairs at the Settlement—Lady Medical Examiner for Schools in Honolulu.

The Board of Health met at 3:30 yesterday afternoon instead of on Wednesday last. There were present W. O. Smith, President, Drs. Day and Emerson, Theo. F. Lansing and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer. Minutes of the previous meeting read and amended and approved.

Report of Dr. Monsarrat showing 62 examinations under the act to mitigate.

Dr. Emerson reported having seen cattle in Manoa with swollen necks and suggested that they might have tuberculosis. Dr. Monsarrat said he was satisfied some of the cattle were so afflicted and that he had sent for necessary instruments.

Mr. Keliipo reported the inspection of 41,750 fish.

Superintendent Meyers was authorized to make a slight increase in the pay of certain employees at the Leprosy Settlement engaged to distribute supplies to the residents, increase not to exceed a sum total of \$10.

Dr. Sloggett having passed a satisfactory examination before the Board by Medical Examiners was granted a license to practice.

A communication from Dr. C. M. Hyde relative to the Y. M. C. A. at Kalaupapa stated that he had written to the settlement for further information which, when received, he would transmit to the Hawaiian Board for action.

Permission was granted Messrs. Fisher and Jenkins, elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to visit the settlement in the interest of their church.

Dr. Alvarez reported his experiments in vaccine virus.

Insurance on the building and stock of the store at Kalaupapa for \$5000 was ordered to be renewed.

On certificates being furnished by Dr. Herbert eleven persons were ordered discharged from the Insane Asylum.

Report from Mrs. Macfarlane, treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, was read and approved. The pro rata of the appropriation due the Home was ordered paid.

President Smith reported that suit had been brought against him by Mrs. Mary E. Foster for damages accruing from closing a ditch running through her property, Nuuanu.

Regarding the vaccination of adults for which there is no law compelling them to be vaccinated, Mr. Smith suggested that a notice be published to the effect that adults may be vaccinated free of charge.

Dr. Monsarrat suggested that after a calf has been inoculated and produces virus it should be slaughtered before the virus is used. A post mortem would show whether the calf was healthy or not. If it be shown to be unhealthy the virus should not be used.

Mr. Smith reported a conversation with the President of the Board of Education regarding medical examination of pupils in the public schools. It was thought to be a matter exclusively in the hands of the Board of Health. This being the case Mr. Smith thought it well to employ the services of a lady physician to examine the female pupils at a limited salary. The suggestion was adopted and President Smith was authorized by the Board to select a suitable person for the place.

### BIDS FOR PUBLIC WORK.

Contracts Complete for Construction of School Houses.

The following bids for Government work were opened at the Interior Office Friday. The only contract awarded was to T. Ganzel for the construction of the two-room school house at the Royal School. The other contracts will probably be awarded today or early next week.

Three-room school house at Maemae, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,140; R. Howie, 2,357. H. F. Bertelmann, \$2,555; Albert Trask, \$2,600; H. F. Heuss, \$3,175.

Two-room school house Royal school, T. Ganzel, \$1,850; H. F. Bertelmann, \$1,824; Albert Trask, \$2,050; H. F. Heuss, 1,948.

Three-room school house, Pearl City, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,350; R. Howie, \$2,574; Albert Trask, \$2,750; H. F. Heuss, \$3,250.

Three-room school house, Kahuku, Koolauia, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$2,450; R. Howie, \$2,649; Albert Trask, \$2,760.

Teacher's cottage, Kahuku, Koolauia, Oahu Land and Building Company, \$850; Thomas Phillips, \$500; H. F. Bertelmann, \$750.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Rover, physician and pharmacist, of Oahu Mo., and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

Look a difficulty in the face and it will run.



## PILLS

Cure DYSPEPSIA,  
Cure BILIOUSNESS,  
Cure CONSTIPATION,  
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,  
Are Sugar Coated,  
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,  
Good for the Liver,  
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS

SO GOOD AS

## AYER'S PILLS.

Highest Awards at the World's Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.



## PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canavas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

General Insurance

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. PARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY AUGUST 18, 1896.

"They shall not slay labor with a silver slug" is the latest paraphrase on Candidate Bryan's "cross of gold" speech at Chicago.

The prompt and businesslike method with which the Executive is setting the wheels of public improvement in motion is certainly gratifying to every citizen of the country. With new wharves, new roads and new public buildings in process of speedy construction, the industrial and commercial possibilities of Hawaii will be realized as never before.

cross the American Continent, the enormous advantages of the Siberian line become evident. The quickest possible trip from London to Yokohama via Brindisi and the Suez Canal, takes at least 38 days. If the route across the American Continent is taken, 10 days may be saved, as it takes only 8 days to reach Quebec, the Pacific line will take you across the continent in 6 days, and 14 days more are needed to cross the Pacific ocean. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai takes at least 47 days, from Marseilles to Yokohama 49 days. Time is, furthermore, lost because the steamers run only at certain intervals, while the railroad train starts every day, which will be a matter of great importance for the mails, as well as for the business men whose motto is "Time is money." And now look at the cost. A first-class passage from Bremerhaven to Shanghai costs \$390, second-class \$240, third-class, \$110. The Siberian railroad will therefore, on account of speed and cheapness, become of enormous importance, and the fact that Russia exclusively rules this grand route of communication will be of inestimable political significance."

## DISPLAY ISLAND PRODUCTS.

The papers in the United States are having a great time patting young Vanderbilt on the back because he braved poverty to marry Miss Wilson. Vanderbilt's poverty should be taken with a pinch of salt. Whether his father disowns him or not the boy has \$2,000,000 left him by his grandfather. A great many couples would be willing to face two-million-dollar poverty under similar circumstances.

Notwithstanding bicycles are all the rage, horses are not dead yet. The wonderful feat of the pacing king, Robert J., sets people again wondering where this cutting of records will end. It was not so many years ago that an exhibition mile in 2:10 was regarded as remarkable, and for the fourth heat of a race to be paced in 2:02% was considered almost without the range of possibilities. The two-minute race now seems not very far distant in the free-for-all pacing events.

The effort of the San Francisco people to secure funds for the removal of Kate Field's remains to Mount Auburn, N. Y., ought certainly to move the people of Honolulu to action. It now seems a foregone conclusion that the disposition of her remains is in the hands of the wider circle of friendly acquaintances that is known as an honest newspaper worker's best legacy. This country owes Miss Field a debt that can never be repaid, and it is certainly the duty of our people to at least co-operate with Miss Field's friends in the United States.

The Planters' Monthly for August is out, and as usual contains interesting reading for those connected with the agricultural interests of the country. A communication from Herbert Dyer shows the months in which fruits mature in California—April to November. The shipments of Hawaiian sugar via Cape Horn are given, amounting to nearly 60,000 tons. An article by Secretary Morton of Washington estimates the value of farms in the United States to be above fifteen billions of dollars. Coffee planters may gather some new facts from an article on how the berry is raised in Mexico.

A Rotterdam firm has made experiments with an electric dredging plant, ordered by an engineer formerly engaged on the Panama canal, and found that the electric dredger is not only practical, but in many features quite superior to the old fashioned affair. The power is produced on shore, where a 150 horse-power engine is driving a three-phase generator, whose currents of 2,000 volts are sent over to the dredger by a cable. On board the currents are converted down to 200 volts to drive the various electric motors. The obvious advantage of the arrangement is that the power plant on board becomes much simpler, that less men are required, and that the chaining of the dredger becomes much easier than when a pipe connection has to be maintained between the dredger and the shore. Whether the electric motor is fitted for exceedingly rough work is a different question, which would, however, be only a temporary bar. Electric centrifugal apparatus have for some time been working on the continent. They had to be specially constructed, but they perform their duty.

While Russia is cutting a very prominent figure in the affairs of the Orient just at present its power as a competitor in the carrying trade and commerce of the East is a mere begotelle to what will be developed when the Siberian railway is completed. According to the tariff now in vogue in Russia the passenger rates from Vladivostock to Moscow will run from \$5 to \$22. The time needed to make the journey will be 12 days and 17 hours, and for express trains the trip will be made in 9 days and 11 hours. Other European nations are naturally inclined to look upon Russia's railway progress with considerable apprehension. A Hongkong paper figures out the influence of the Siberian highway as follows:

If we compare the rates and length of time of the cost of the steamers which now connect with Western Europe either via the Suez Canal or

this country who are in touch with the national spirit of both the interested countries, it is an open question how this commercial love feast will end.

With the Americans it is natural to expect that they will want to sell their raw material to Japan, and then turn about and shut out Japanese manufacturers, to say nothing of Japanese immigration. At the rate the Japanese are now making headway, the Americans will probably wake up later in the day to find that Japan has the lion's share of the carrying trade of the Pacific, and by cheap labor and low freights will be able to defy even a McKinley tariff in placing its manufactures on the American market. Then there will be a great cry go up all along the Pacific coast. But it will be too late; the Japanese will have gained the advantage they desire, and nothing but the repudiation of treaty rights, which would be a practical declaration of war, will stop their headway. By their active efforts to extend commerce the Japanese today are showing business tact and energy that is quite equaling that of the long-headed business men of the United States.

## OFFICIAL CUBAN TELEGRAM.

The official telegrams from the seat of Cuban warfare give the general public about as incomplete an idea of the true situation as it is possible to gain. There are encounters between the Spanish and Cubans, which are at first reported as Spanish victories and later as Cuban victories, and vice versa. It has remained for the St. Louis Tribune to compile the history of General Maceo's death in the style in which Cuban history of the present time is being written by various correspondents. The Tribune sets forth the situation as follows:

"—And Maceo, the renowned insurgent chief, was also killed this day. He and his whole band were surrounded and slaughtered. He died with the cry, 'Long live the Republic!' on his lips.

"Nothing daunted, Maceo gathered another band of desperate men and began to desolate the surrounding country. He plundered many homes and burned the houses to the ground. Luckily Colonel Hidalgo appeared in the neighborhood with a strong force, armed with magazine rifles. Maceo's wicked soul fled, for fourteen bullets had entered his body.

"One more bullet and he would have been lost. As it was, the loss of blood weakened Maceo that he was hardly able to accomplish his customary daily victory on the following day. His headless trunk was discovered on the field when the insurgents had retired. A cannon ball had taken his head off.

"I do not expect mercy," replied Maceo a few days later. He was made prisoner and confronted with General Carambo; and the General had him shot there and then.

"We have reason to suppose that Maceo is at present in a fortified position where he intends to await the attack of the Government troops. He can hardly escape the troops sent out for his capture, and will continue to die a glorious death for Cuba and Liberty."

The same story might be written of nearly every incident in the whole struggle. In the last despatches, it was announced that Weyler was ready to treat for peace, and in the same columns were published accounts of the thousands of dollars being forwarded to the insurgents by American sympathizers, also of more money and men being sent forward from Spain to carry the war into the enemies' country and kill off the rebels one by one if necessary.

The people of the world are positive of two things, that the fighting is still going on and that the sugar crop is doomed for another season. On general principles these facts may be considered as favorable to the rebels. It is certain that the Spanish method of warfare is entirely inadequate to cope with the guerrilla methods of the insurgents, and so long as men and ammunition are supplied by filibuster expeditions, the insurgents will continue to devastate the Island and harass the Spanish troops.

## THE SEVEN DAY PAPER.

In all the discussion to which the Friend's reference to Sunday papers has given rise, the disputants have shot far of the mark when they claim that the publication of a Sunday paper is in violation of any hard and fast religious law or that it is necessarily a desecration of the Sabbath. There are States in the American Union and portions of Canada where the laws are very strict against the publication of papers on Monday, while Sunday papers are allowed to circulate with perfect freedom. These laws have been made by people equally strict in their religious views and equally ready to condemn any movement that may tend toward the desecration of the Sabbath as the people of Hawaii. The papers are issued early Sunday morning and no street sales are allowed after 8 o'clock.

It would appear then that the publication of a paper on Sunday morning is in itself merely a technical point which different communities must decide for themselves but it is accepted by all Christian communities that one day in the week must be jealously guarded as a day of rest. The people

of Hawaii have selected Sunday as that day, and so far as newspapers are concerned they have followed the custom obtaining in the majority of the Eastern States. Having adopted this custom, they should guard with greatest care against the possible "seven day paper," which would mean for the newspaper workers one continual grind from one year's end to another, with no Sabbath and no day of rest. In comparing the Sunday work done on the Sunday morning and the Monday morning paper, it is six of one and half dozen of the other. The men getting out the Sunday paper work from midnight Saturday to six o'clock Sunday morning, the Monday morning paper necessitates labor from six o'clock Sunday night to midnight. In a town of Honolulu's size and position the principal part of the news matter for either the Sunday or Monday issue is gathered on Saturday.

Whether the Sunday paper is an influence for good or evil depends almost entirely upon the proprietors. The average Sunday papers of the United States probably contain more of what newspapermen call "rot" than any other journals in Christendom, but Hawaii is too small—and we trust it will always continue so—to admit with its narrow borders the degrading influence which many of the American papers even in the week day issues, exercise through their columns. The leading papers of Hawaii are conducted on principles of morality and decency which American newspapers have long ago forgotten, if, indeed, they ever knew. Some may say that our newspapers are behind the times in endeavoring to hold to high standards, but if this is an evidence of lack of progress, the people of Hawaii may be thankful that they are not progressive.

## PINGREE OF MICHIGAN.

The nomination of H. S. Pingree of Detroit for Governor of Michigan is indeed of the straws that point to a new era in American politics, an era of reform that will bring new men to the front, and will in the end result in hedging the power of corporations and the moneyed interests. Mr. Pingree obtained his first notoriety as the reform mayor of Detroit, and has been to that city what Roosevelt has been to New York.

In the hands of the Democratic regime the municipal government of Detroit had become so corrupt that a non-partisan movement headed by Mr. Pingree, a Republican, was set on foot, and in 1894 he carried the city by a narrow majority. Once in office, Mayor Pingree carried out the spirit of the platform on which he was elected, to the letter. In fact his system of reform was so radical that a good number of the men elected on the same ticket deserted him. Pingree demonstrated that "reform" was to his mind something more than a party cry. It meant business, and he straightway proceeded to block several corporation grabs, much to the disgust of the party managers. He was snubbed on every hand, dropped from society and condemned by many of his business associates.

Notwithstanding all the opposition, Pingree was nominated for a second term as Mayor, and carried the city by an increased majority. It was during his second term that he made one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard in a municipal council chamber. He accused the aldermen of having accepted bribes, and set forth the corrupt dealings that had been going on with a decidedly uncomfortable clearness. Throughout his whole career as a city official he has stood by his principles with an honesty of purpose that would, several years ago, have undoubtedly resulted in his banishment from politics. The demand for honest government has, however, taken a hold upon the people of Detroit at least that the machine politicians cannot break. It now remains to be seen what the citizens of Michigan have to say of reform candidates.

Pingree's nomination will undoubtedly have a good effect upon the national campaign of his party. He is a strong advocate of bimetallism, but not a silverite, as is shown by his readiness to support the McKinley platform. In many respects he represents a conservative wing of the social revolution of which the Populist party is the radical offspring. Like the Populists, he realizes that there is "something the matter" with the social and political conditions of his nation, but unlike the leaders of the Populists, he has an individual ground work of good common sense to work upon. Like the majority of prominent Americans, Mr. Pingree started out in life with little or nothing.

He is a cobbler by trade, and when the war broke out went into the army as a private. After the war he started a small shoe manufactory, which has since developed into one of the largest in the State. As a type of American citizenship, he may be put down as one of a class of honest business men who will come to the front with new prominence during the next quarter century.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## SCHEME FOR AN

## ISLAND EXHIBIT

Messrs. Marsden and Koebele

Figure Out a Plan.

## ISLANDS' PRODUCTS TO BE SHOWN

Want to Use Old Legislative Hall  
Good Things for Tourists to Inspect—Coffee, Rice and Sugar for Inspection—Collection of Insects.

In nearly every county seat in the Western States there is a place set apart as a place of exhibition of the products of the country. In the state capitals are rooms, sometimes buildings where a general exhibit is made, and every visitor there is shown what the state and each particular county can do.

This same plan has been carried out by the state and county immigration boards at the great exhibitions, and the result has been beneficial as settlers have been attracted by the exhibits and have gone into localities which might otherwise have been neglected territory.

Hawaii is but developing into a place where a little of the surplus population of the United States may find an outlet, it offers opportunities in a half-hearted way for men with small capital to come here and take up land and embark in the coffee industry, but up to the hour of this paper going to press there has not been a government exhibit of the products of the islands where tourists could inspect them. If they want to see rice growing they are told to take a tram car and ride out Palama way until they find a field of water with bunches of grass growing. If their desire was to see sugar cane in its natural state a trip to Ewa is necessary. And this, too, with a Bureau of Agriculture organized with the avowed purpose of benefitting agriculturists particularly and the country generally.

Most of the beets shipped here come over the Pajaro Railroad, a private enterprise of Claus Spreckels, which runs from Salinas to this place, carrying beets and onions. On the return trips the crude sugar is taken to Moss Landing, where it is shipped by steamer to the refinery in San Francisco.

This is the first year that beets have come from San Juan, and the farmers have great expectations in regard to the outcome of their undertaking. If the soil is adapted to the culture of beets, almost all of the farmers in that vicinity will plant beets next year, as more can be made by planting beets than by raising cereals.

The beet industry is one of the chief occupations of the Pajaro valley. After the beet seed is drilled into the soil and commences to grow, it must be thinned out till each plant is one foot apart. This work the farmers let out to contractors, who pay \$1 a day to their employees. The contractor gets 90 cents a ton for thinning the beets, cutting off the tops after the beets have matured and have been plowed, and putting them in piles for the wagons to convey them to the factory. Last year the price was \$1.25, but on account of competition the price dropped to 90 cents this year. A great many Japanese work in the fields, and are well adapted for the labor. Most of the cutting of the tops is done by Chinese, as they are experts in using the large knives for that purpose.

The run this year will exceed former runs as a greater amount of acreage has been planted. At least 110,000 tons of beets will be crushed this year, compared with 77,000 tons last year. The factory runs night and day during its crushing period, and employs about 300 men, divided into two shifts. The shifts alternate working—two weeks at night and two weeks at day. When the factory closes about 100 men are employed putting in new machinery and preparing for the next season's run.

The improved machinery put into the mill in the last two years greatly facilitates the work of the run and does away with a great deal of manual labor. Claus Spreckels has in course of erection, and very near completion, a fine warehouse near the factory. It will be used principally to store sugar, and will have cost when completed \$3500.

A new industry has also been started here and has proved quite profitable to the originators—that of fattening cattle for the market on beet pulp. The beets are run through machinery which cuts them into thin strips. Then the sugar is extracted by boiling. The refuse is carried by buckets run on a trolley system to a pit, where it is dumped in immense piles. This pulp is then mixed with bran and chopped grain and is fed to hundreds of cattle at the feed yards, situated near the factory. This and an abundance of water is all the feed they get, and it is claimed it is the cheapest and quickest fattening process known. Cattle are brought from as far as Arizona to be fed upon this pulp. When the mill first started this pulp was considered of no use, and was taken by rail and dumped at Moss Landing, but since then every bit has been saved. A great many farmers in this vicinity buy it and feed it to their cattle.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache?" Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. I.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

vice with a volunteer force and went to the rescue. The rough sea Captain McPherson found prevented him from getting close to the ship. He brought her, however, near enough to count fourteen men in the rigging, who haled him in English and begged him to rescue them.

Captain McPherson put back to port for a lifeboat and returned immediately, but before he arrived the ship had broken up. The rescue party stood by all night in the hope of picking up survivors, but after sixteen hours of unweary effort gave up the hope of saving life and returned to Port Stanley.

Late in May a diver who went down into the vessel was unable to ascertain its name or hailing port. The only trace of humanity found on board was the body of a young woman about 18 years of age dressed in a maroon colored dress goods gown and a watch chain about her neck, but nothing that could furnish a clew to her identity. The body was buried according to the Episcopal rite by the Government of the Falkland Islands.

Several articles were recovered from the wreck, but the only one giving any identity to the wreck was part of a lawn mower marked "Philadelphia Lawn mower." The receivers of the condensers, of which the diver reports a number of different sizes, were marked. "Manufactured for Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, San Francisco and Sacramento."

## SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Watsonville Beet Sugar Factory Resumes Operations.

Large Number of Employees Engaged in the Mill—Refuse Utilized as Fodder for Cattle.

WATSONVILLE (Cal.), Aug. 6.—The arrival of a load of beets for the Western Beet Sugar Factory this morning opened the campaign for the season. In a few days it is expected that there will be enough beets on hand to start the factory and keep it running, as the farmers in the Salinas, Hollister and San Juan valleys have commenced to harvest their beets and to ship them to this place.

Most of the beets shipped here come over the Pajaro Railroad, a private enterprise of Claus Spreckels, which runs from Salinas to this place, carrying beets and onions. On the return trips the crude sugar is taken to Moss Landing, where it is shipped by steamer to the refinery in San Francisco.

This is the first year that beets have come from San Juan, and the farmers have great expectations in regard to the outcome of their undertaking. If the soil is adapted to the culture of beets, almost all of the farmers in that vicinity will plant beets next year, as more can be made by planting beets than by raising cereals.

The beet industry is one of the chief occupations of the Pajaro valley. After the beet seed is drilled into the soil and commences to grow, it must be thinned out till each plant is one foot apart. This work the farmers let out to contractors, who pay \$1 a day to their employees. The contractor gets 90 cents a ton for thinning the beets, cutting off the tops after the beets have matured and have been plowed, and putting them in piles for the wagons to convey them to the factory. Last year the price was \$1.25, but on account of competition the price dropped to 90 cents this year. A great many Japanese work in the fields, and are well adapted for the labor. Most of the cutting of the tops is done by Chinese, as they are experts in using the large knives for that purpose.

The run this year will exceed former runs as a greater amount of acreage has been planted. At least 110,000 tons of beets will be crushed this year, compared with 77,000 tons last year. The factory runs night and day during its crushing period, and employs about 300 men, divided into two shifts. The shifts alternate working—two weeks at night and two weeks at day. When the factory closes about 100 men are employed putting in new machinery and preparing for the next season's run.

The improved machinery put into the mill in the last two years greatly facilitates the work of the run and does away with a great deal of manual labor. Claus Spreckels has in course of erection, and very near completion, a fine warehouse near the factory. It will be used principally to store sugar, and will have cost when completed \$3500.

A new industry has also been started here and has proved quite profitable to the originators—that of fattening cattle for the market on beet pulp. The beets are run through machinery which cuts them into thin strips. Then the sugar is extracted by boiling. The refuse is carried by buckets run on a trolley system to a pit, where it is dumped in immense piles. This pulp is then mixed with bran and chopped grain and is fed to hundreds of cattle at the feed yards, situated near the factory. This and an abundance of water is all the feed they get, and it is claimed it is the cheapest and quickest fattening process known. Cattle are brought from as far as Arizona to be fed upon this pulp. When the mill first started this pulp was considered of no use, and was taken by rail and dumped at Moss Landing, but since then every bit has been saved. A great many farmers in this vicinity buy it and feed it to their cattle.

# LAST CHAPTER IN A PITIFUL STORY

Gilbert Islanders Returned From  
Guatemala Plantations.

MOST OF ORIGINAL PARTY DEAD.

Blackbirding in the South Seas—Recollections of the "Tahiti"—The Helen W. Almy Carries a Cargo of Human Freight—The New King.

The bark Helen W. Almy, which was chartered to carry home the human cargo of Gilbert Islanders which the ill-fated "blackbird" Montserrat took to Central America more than five years ago, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Butaritari, after having long since been given up as lost by her owners, says the San Francisco Examiner of August 8.

It was in 1890 that Captain Ferguson conceived the scheme of furnishing cheap labor to the Guatemalan planters from the Gilbert Islands. Ferguson had sailed in the South Seas and was well acquainted with the habits of the natives and with the rulers of the groups. He made a contract with the planters to furnish 300 men, women and children at so much a head, the King of the Gilberts being one of the parties to the contract. Ferguson chartered the brig Tahiti in San Francisco, ostensibly for a trading voyage in the South Seas, and left here in command of the vessel in person.

The fateful voyage of the Tahiti is still fresh in the memories of men who have to do with shipping. Very unexpectedly one day she appeared at Drake's bay, having been blown many miles out of her course. During her stay in the bay the secret of her mission leaked out.

Penned up below deck like so many cattle were 270 Gilbert Islanders of both sexes and all ages, consigned to the planters of Guatemala. The Government confessed its lack of power to interfere in the traffic of human beings, and the Tahiti sailed away with her cargo of "blackbirds."

The vessel was found several months later, bottom up, off the Central American coast. She had been capsized and not a soul on board was saved.

Captain Ferguson had remained in San Francisco and made arrangements to send a vessel for another cargo of the Islanders. The second venture was more successful, about 300 natives being delivered over to their masters.

After this Captain Ferguson went into partnership with Captain Blackburn of the steamer Montserrat, and together they landed about 500 more Gilbert Islanders to the planters.

It was part of the planters' contract to return the Islanders to their homes at the expiration of their term of service, and this is how the Helen W. Almy happened to be chartered for her mission. She left here the latter part of January for Ocos, and was to proceed to Butaritari, from whence she was to return home direct. She should have been here two months ago. As the days wore on and she failed to put in her appearance, the owners grew uneasy lest she should have met with the fate of the Tahiti. Finally they gave her up as lost.

The log of the bark touching on the Islanders is a sad chapter to the dramatic story of the barter in human flesh. Out of the 800 natives who were carried to Ocos, only 225 returned to their island home. About thirty elected to remain in Guatemala. The rest had succumbed to the malarial airs of Central America and were laid to rest in the soil.

"We expected to have about 400 or 500 passengers," said Captain Pederson, but when we reached Ocos there were but 227. The rest had died, except 28 or 30 who refused to return to their homes. On the trip to Butaritari two of the men died and two children were born on the voyage. The natives seemed pleased with their surroundings on board ship, but showed no signs as to whether they were pleased at going home or not. During the voyage they were kept below most of the time, being brought on deck for airing when the weather was fine. What became of them after they got ashore I do not know, for our work was done when we landed them in the boats.

The old King who had contracted for the natives had died some time before we reached the Islands. I do not know how the Islanders fared on the plantations, but they all seemed to have money.

The new King is a son of the old man, and he is about 16 years of age. When he first got into power he proceeded to run things with a pretty high hand, but he was speedily called down. He strutted about considerably until the British Commissioner told him that if he did not behave himself he would take his throne away from him. This had the effect of quieting the young monarch, and he held the throne, and his peace too.

"We came up from Butaritari in ballast, as it was intended we should, and our long trip was partly due to the bad condition of the ship and partly to adverse winds. We missed the trades entirely. While at Butaritari I engaged four natives to clean the vessel's bottom of grass and barnacles. They did fairly well and helped us along on our voyage, but the ship has still lots of grass clinging to her."

AZTEC COMING WITH COAL.  
Will Take Cargo From Nanaimo  
For Pacific Mail.

Before the Pacific Mail steamer Aztec, now in this port, returns to the Panama way run, where she has been engaged since she came around the Horn from London, she will make a trip as a collier from Nanaimo to Honolulu, says the Chronicle of August 8.

The ships employed by the Mail Company in traveling between the Central American way ports seldom come to San Francisco unless in need of repairs, and as the Aztec came here in almost perfect condition and carrying a light cargo, nothing that could not easily have been handled by the regular Panama liners, considerable surprise was caused by her arrival here a few days ago.

The Pacific Mail Company has to keep a supply of coal at Honolulu to replenish the bunkers of its China steamers, and ordinarily this fuel comes from the mines of New South Wales, Australia, where the Newcastle miners struck work late last spring, the supply of Australian coal was shut off, and though one large colliery has started up, there is a great fleet of empty vessels lying in wait for cargoes in Newcastle harbor. In fact very little coal has come out of New South Wales since the strike began. As a result the fuel reserve of the Pacific Mail Company at Honolulu ran low. A few weeks ago the Mail Company received the news that their Hawaiian coal reserve must be replenished, and soon; and then it was decided to bring the Aztec up from Panama and let her carry a cargo from Nanaimo to Honolulu. It is expected that after one trip the Aztec will return to the Panama way port business, as the Australian coal must begin coming this way again soon.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

Chinese Gamblers Galore Come Up  
Before the District Judge.

The four batches of Chinamen arrested Sunday for gambling were up in the police court for trial yesterday morning. There were thirty-one cases in all, thirteen of which plead guilty and were sentenced the usual fine of \$10 and costs. The remainder plead not guilty and were discharged.

Ah Kau plead guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license. Sentence suspended.

Ah Hoy and Koon Chat plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of opium and were sentenced each to spend one month in jail.

Hi Chong, Yuen Wal and Ah Chung plead not guilty to the charge of assault on Iokepa Kalauau. Found not guilty and discharged.

## CASE OF DOG.

There was a case in the police court yesterday morning that proved very interesting to those who were present to hear the testimony. The main point involved was a lot of some dozen or fifteen dogs which live in the premises owned by natives opposite Macfarlane's brewery in Iwilei.

On August 12, Li Chong, Yuen Wal and Ah Chong, three Chinamen who make a business of raising pigs in the vicinity of the brewery at Iwilei, were arrested for assault, on a warrant sworn out by Iokepa Kalauau. The case was postponed until yesterday, when the three Chinamen concerned were found not guilty.

According to the testimony given at the trial, and from stories collected from people living in the vicinity of the brewery, the places of the natives opposite simply swarm with dogs of all colors and descriptions, which, on account of hunger or other reasons, pounce out upon passers-by, and animals, to their great discomfort, and at times great pain. They are neither chained nor kept in kennels, but roam about at will.

According to Dr. Monsarrat's testimony, that agent of the Board of Health always carries a number of rocks in his carriage when passing the place early in the morning on his way to the slaughter houses. He affirmed that it was not safe to go past the place without a weapon of some kind as a defense.

Johnson, another witness, in reply to a question asked by Judge De La Vergne in regard to the natives setting the dogs on to Chinamen, replied that they did not need "siccing." They were always ready to do that without command. He said that he never went past the place without a club or a pocketful of rocks.

Iokepa Kalauau, the complaining witness, put on a very aggrieved look when he took the stand, and swore that the three Chinamen had attacked him at about 11 o'clock on the evening of August 11th, and had treated him in a shameful manner. Yuen Wal hit him over the head with a rope. Ah Chow clubbed him with a stick, and Li Chong did the same act with a board.

How Iokepa could have imagined all these things is a point beyond comprehension, but he was the only one who said what he did. The Chinamen all said that the dogs ran after them, that they beat them off and that Iokepa attacked one of the number with a board from the fence near by.

The dogs have been retired by the natives to the back of the premises since the trouble, but it is only a matter of time until they will be allowed to run out into the public highway again.

"The new King is a son of the old man, and he is about 16 years of age. When he first got into power he proceeded to run things with a pretty high hand, but he was speedily called down. He strutted about considerably until the British Commissioner told him that if he did not behave himself he would take his throne away from him. This had the effect of quieting the young monarch, and he held the throne, and his peace too."

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## DAY SESSION OF SUMMER SCHOOL

Exhibit of Needlework From the  
Kailua School.

DR. DRESSLAR'S PEDAGOGY CLASS

Effect of Divided Attention to Teaching—The Class in Methodology—How Children Should be Taught—Application a Formal step, Etc.

A very neat picture of a steamship done in needle work lies on the desk of the reception room in the High School. It is the work of a twelve-year-old girl in the Kailua, Hawaii, school. Next year the Summer School will probably have a regular department for exhibitions from various schools.

The class in Nature Study this morning were called upon to report the growth of the seeds they had planted. The drawing class has left a vacancy as there is no one to take Miss French's place. Miss Duncan was absent this morning and Mr. Townsend took her class in methods of teaching reading.

The afternoon work began as usual with Dr. Dresslar in the class in Pedagogy. In the pedagogy the subject of attention was considered and illustrated by some very interesting experiments. Dr. Dresslar held up a pointer and requested the class to hold their pencils to one side and look at the pointer while the attention was to be fixed on upon the pencil. This was found to be difficult. The tendency was to turn the eyes to the pencil. He then had the class shut their eyes and listen for taps on the table. As the taps were few and far apart, most of the class found themselves bracing against the desk, pushing against the floor and some even held their breath. "This illustrates," said Dr. Dresslar, "the close connection between muscular tension and attention. You would soon tire if kept at this strain. But you are much stronger than the children under your care. Good attention requires a good, strong, rested muscular system. Yet we must have attention." Thirty-five teachers requested to stand up and join hands. Then bidden to shut their eyes. Dr. Dresslar touched the first, the first squeezed the hand of the second, the second squeezed the hand of the third and so on around to the last who held up his free hand. The operation was timid and took 11 seconds. Almost one-third of a second to a person. "Too slow. You did not give your full attention." The second repetition reduced the time to 7 seconds. "You see what a difference it makes when you give your whole mind to it. The value of education to the individual is the power it gives. Much of this is right along this line of concentration. Now relax all of your muscles and try to think. Just as soon as you begin to think your muscles stiffen up, do they not? Then the moral is don't let your classes lop around."

In the last experiment Mr. Dumas and Mr. Townsend each tried to multiply a row of figures and repeat at the same time the first verse of "Mary had a little lamb." Each gave it up after the first figure.

This illustrates the effect of divided attention. A girl goes to a party at night and tries to study geography the next day. The party takes the place of the "lamb," and the geography lesson is in the same condition that the multiplication has been in this experiment.

According to the testimony given at the trial, and from stories collected from people living in the vicinity of the brewery, the places of the natives opposite simply swarm with dogs of all colors and descriptions, which, on account of hunger or other reasons, pounce out upon passers-by, and animals, to their great discomfort, and at times great pain. They are neither chained nor kept in kennels, but roam about at will.

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## SUMMER SCHOOL

## STILL STRIVING

Miss French's Term as Instructor in Drawing Closed.

## PROF. DRESSLAR'S DOUBLE DUTY

INSPECTOR TOWNSEND TAKES PROT. SCOTT'S CLASS—DR. LYONS CONTINUES HIS INTERESTING GEOLOGY TALKS—REV. PALMER TELLS CAESAR'S PIRATE STORY.

The morning session passed as usual except for the farewell of Miss French to the drawing class. The class has progressed wonderfully, but Miss French has done all she promised to do and all she can do in justice to her other work. It is not yet decided what will take the place of this class on the program.

Dr. Dresslar's classes keep growing. Both were held in the reception room yesterday so as to accommodate those who wished to be present. In pedagogy Dr. Dresslar said:

"Wishing to see the comparative tenacity of ideas in old and young, I have tested college professors and children with these weights. The children came much nearer the truth, because the ideas already in the professors' minds led them astray. This illustrates again that you must know what is in your pupils' minds. Get near to them with pure sympathy. You wouldn't try to make potatoes grow top down, bottom up, would you? Do not try to make the child mind grow unnaturally, either."

Dr. Dresslar then drew a couple of lines on the board and asked how far apart. "Six inches." He then drew a representation of a small steamer at the upper side, a couple of curves for birds, made the under line wavy, and it seemed miles away. "Why? Because I have put in a new idea, and that changes the whole picture in its meaning to us. Don't be old fogies. A Democrat sees with Democratic eyes. A Republican with Republican eyes. A Methodist with Methodist eyes. As we grow old we have no place for new truth. That is what I mean by old fogeyism. Let us hold ourselves ready to accept anything that is proven, and not be too sure of anything that is not proven. Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know' when that is the truth."

Miss Mudge's class in number teaching was transferred to the rear room to make way for the increased membership of the class in methodology. Dr. Dresslar began by saying:

"Let me repeat that the chief end of teaching history, to my mind, is the formation of moral notions in the mind of the child. Don't accept this because I say so, but think it out honestly for yourself. I think so because it gives the best opportunity for forming moral notions—that is, in connection with literature."

"I speak of this here because this is the basal preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the pupil has already been spoken of. But besides this general preparation there must be a daily preparation. Do you assign lessons? Do you help your pupils? I don't mean tell. But you must get the helpful ideas on top. Suppose I am teaching a class about a wolf, and they know nothing about it previously. If I call up their idea of a dog, will they not more readily understand the wolf?"

"So much for preparation. Now for presentation. Don't tell the child what you think or what somebody else thinks but give him a chance to think for himself. Here is an example: 'If you were shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean, and found an old log house in one corner of the island, and a boat with broken arrows in the bottom, what would you know?' So take up the life of Columbus, for instance. Give the pupil plenty of material and let him form his conception himself."

In answer to a question:

"Of course you can't take everything if you do this way, but I don't want you to take everything. Pick out what is best for your purpose and leave out everything else."

Inspector General Townsend took the place of Principal Scott in the History of Education. After a few words on reformation as a revolt against authority in religion, and the movement started by Lord Bacon as a revolt against authority in science, he took up the life of Cummins and read part of a lecture on the great Moravian Bishop, which will be reviewed as a whole later.

Dr. Lyons in the evening completed his work in volcanoes by showing diagrams of Oahu at various stages—first as a number of separate islands, then two masses, then one, and then as raised up from the ocean and cut down by erosion to its present form.

After speaking a few moments on this he said:

"Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure pushes upward because the top can blow off in different directions. This increases the pressure over the side places and so causes a circulation. The expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water and the vapor pushes upward. When a place is cooled the cold air pushes down and out in all directions."

There are three kinds of winds—constant, periodic and variable. The constant must have constant cause—either evaporation and heat at the tropics. The constant winds are the

trade and anti-trade winds. The heated air rises and flows toward the poles and the cold air flows toward the equator. Why, then, do not these winds blow directly north and south? Because the earth is smaller at 30 degrees of latitude than at the equator, and as it all turns around once a day, the winds starting at the slower rate get left behind. The anti-trades north of 30 degrees (or in the Southern hemisphere, south) get ahead.

In Asia, with the high mountains on one side and tropical sea on the other, winds blow six months one way and six months the other, and are called monsoons. They do not have the same direction, but blow toward the center of heat.

Land heats more readily than water because the vapor, the motion and the latent heat of water keeps it nearer an even temperature. Land also cools more readily. So we have land and sea breezes where the more general conditions do not prevent toward land in the day and toward the ocean at night.

"Other winds are caused in the same way—that is, by heated air, but are level, as one spot is heated by the sun and another cooled by the clouds. They always go toward one center and hence are all whirling clouds."

Rev. Palmer's lecture in the evening was interesting and in parts amusing. He began by illustrating the power of personal magnetism by telling a story about the experience of Julius Caesar when he was captured by the pirates.

"Caesar was a man of mighty influence through his intelligence and commanding presence. When the pirate chief took him on board his vessel he was so impressed with Caesar that he took him into the cabin and made much of him.

"On the third day he won the admiration to such an extent that they revered him. On the fourth day the pirate was a prisoner in the cabin and Caesar was the captain of the ship. It was his personality that did it."

In dwelling upon the power of love the speaker said that deism of England, infidelity of France and the rationalism of Germany had weakened before the love of Jesus Christ. The lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

## WHO DR. DRESSLAR IS.

From Farmer Boy in Indiana to College Professor.

ACTIVE LIFE OF THE HEAD OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL—A WRITER OF SOME NOTE.

DR. F. B. DRESSLAR, the head of the Honolulu Summer School, was born in Indiana in 1858, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1889. During the spring term of his junior year he was excused to start a teachers'



DR. DRESSLAR.  
Professor at Summer School.

course in the Vincennes University.

On graduating he was made principal of the High School at Princeton, Ind., and the following year was made superintendent. He visited California for a short time, and three months after his arrival was elected to a scholarship in Clarke University, of which Stanley Hall is president. Dr. Dresslar was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Education there for three years, but during the second year he was granted a leave of absence and he took the class in philosophy and psychology in the University of Indiana the year after.

"I am a girl of twenty years and was born in San Francisco, California. My mother was a white woman and my father a Chinaman.

"When I was but fourteen years of age I was married to Wong Kee, a Chinaman who did cooking and other odd jobs to make a living.

"Since that time my life has been one chapter of incidents all conducting to my misery and I have lain awake at nights and wandered about the streets during the day, trying to study some way out of the awful situation, but I was powerless for was I not married to the man who daily gave me kicks and cuffs and thrashed me until I was black and blue all over.

"Only a few weeks ago Wong Tuck, a merchant of this city, went up to San Francisco and while there was very often at our house for my husband is a cousin of his.

"Wong Tuck and my husband often talked together and at last I gathered that I was to be sold for the consideration of three or four thousand dollars to whomsoever might see fit to offer the price. I am convinced that my husband would have taken far less at the time for he was very hard up and had no money to buy opium of which drug he is a slave.

"I shuddered at the thought of being sold to the highest bidder and made up my mind to run away to Honolulu and throw myself upon the mercy of my friends of whom I have several here.

No sooner had I made up my mind to this than I made my preparations and came to Honolulu on the R. M. S. Mariposa about two weeks ago.

"Since that time I have been staying at the home of Chu Soy, manager of one of the Chinese theatres.

"In the meantime my husband had found out where I had gone and Wong Tuck followed me down on the Australia. As soon as he arrived he looked me up and, after finding me, said that I should go back to San Francisco. This I declined to do, whereupon he thrashed me shamefully.

"Today a police officer came to the house and told me I was wanted by the Marshal and then I was locked up in this cell."

Dr. Emerson stated that the girl had become very much worked up over the excitement of the past month and that the attempted suicide was the outcome of this.

"Lucy" was seen by a reporter of this paper while in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday afternoon. She is very good looking, dresses neatly and speaks very good English.

She is sure that she will be sold upon arrival in San Francisco and shrinks the ordeal of being made to go back.

LOWERS OCEAN RECORD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which arrived this afternoon, broke the South Pacific record making the passage 10 days, 2 hours and 21 minutes, obtaining the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June, of 10 days, 5 hours and 31 minutes.

There are three kinds of winds—constant, periodic and variable. The constant must have constant cause—either evaporation and heat at the tropics. The constant winds are the

## CHOSE DEATH

## TO CAPTIVITY.

## Your Stock

WILL DO BETTER ON  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

Half Chinese Girl From San  
Francisco Attempts Suicide.

## HAY AND GRAIN

## BOUGHT OF US

SAVED JUST IN THE NICK TIME TO THE VERY BEST AT THE  
VERY LOWEST PRICE.

Runaway From Home—Followed to Honolulu by Her Husband's Cousin. Beaten Because She Refuses to Return—Arrested Yesterday.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nouane and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 101.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Trenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting

of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, S'ee Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth Volekins, Meitons, Serge, Kanigmarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & S'eler Pinhos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canistic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate Diamond, Sperry's Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

And Dealer in

LIVE STOCK.

BREEDER OF

## Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring

Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or

Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stable.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B.R.I. PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel,

and Putres in the Back, Guaranteed

free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 18.60

each, by all Chemists and Patent Medi-

cines throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug

Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,

and beware of worthless imitations or sub-

stitutes.

1709

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

6

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## ACTION TAKEN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner Fund to Remove  
Kate Field's Body.

## PRESS CLUBS WILL CONTRIBUTE.

What One Woman Can Do--Agent of  
Associated Press Takes Part--Enthusiastic Meeting--Her Wishes  
Will be Carried Out Eventually.

A Honolulu correspondent having  
brought to the attention of the San  
Francisco Examiner the indifference  
displayed by Kate Field's former  
friends, that paper has started a sub-  
scription fund to obtain money to set-  
tle Miss Field's estate and remove her  
remains to the United States. The me-  
morial fund thus far amounts to \$62.  
The Examiner refers to the first day's  
report as follows:

"Is the last wish of Kate Field to be  
considered?" That was the question  
the Examiner asked yesterday. Already  
it has been answered, and answered  
with a rousing "Yes."

Kate Field, known to all the nation  
as one of its most wide-awake, pro-  
gressive women, died a few weeks ago  
in Honolulu. She died suddenly, among  
friends--for her friends are everywhere  
but far from her native land and all  
associations endeared to her by close-  
ties of kinship. Some strange forebod-  
ing filled her mind before leaving this  
city for her pleasure trip to the Islands,  
and she asked--strangely, it seemed  
then--that if she should die in a for-  
eign land her remains might lie in the  
soil of her own country.

That was her last request, and it  
must be fulfilled. The Examiner had  
scarcely called the matter to public at-  
tention, at the suggestion of Mrs. Henry  
E. Highton of this city, a warm per-  
sonal friend of Miss Field, before sub-  
scriptions began coming in. The Press  
Club held a meeting and promptly  
agreed not only to head the list with  
\$50, but to invite individual subscrip-  
tions, and further to call the matter to  
the attention of the various press clubs  
in the large Eastern cities.

That was a prompt response, telling  
better than pages of elaborate eulogies  
the loving hold that Miss Field's mem-  
ory has on the hearts of her world-wide  
friends. These responses are merely the  
beginning, for as soon as the news of  
the worthy effort that is being made  
becomes generally known both in Cali-  
fornia and the East, the subscriptions  
may be expected to pile up.

Here is one of the letters received,  
expressing the sentiments of one who  
is widely known in literary circles:

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1896.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir--If every newspaper woman or  
struggling writer whom Kate Field  
ever helped or inspired by her brave  
heart and fearless championship of  
right, should contribute a dollar to the  
Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund,  
the last wishes of this loyal American  
woman that she might lie at rest in her  
native land would be carried out. I  
herewith send \$1, wishing it were many  
times that amount.

Very truly, ELIZA D. KEITH.

That is a good suggestion, and worthy  
of being followed. Another San  
Francisco lady, Alma E. Keith, gave a  
similar subscription in closing her sub-  
scription, saying:

"May every American whose heart's  
desire it is to rest at last in our dear  
native land enclose to the Examiner a  
like amount, and Kate Field's last wish  
is fulfilled."

The meeting of the Press Club was  
one of the largest in its history. John  
P. Dunning of the Associated Press pres-  
ided. Nearly every one present had  
met Kate Field during her visit here  
some years ago, accompanying the Inter-  
national League of Press Clubs. The  
rules of the club demand that all financial  
obligations shall be left to the di-  
rectors, but the members enthusiastically  
voted to override that rule in this  
instance, owing to urgency of the case,  
and to lead off in the subscription that  
shall fulfill Kate Field's last earnest  
wish. There were hints of a larger sub-  
scription later, and Secretary Myrtle  
volunteered to take the matter up per-  
sonally with the various members of  
the club, as well as to urge its impor-  
tance before the directors at their meet-  
ing next week. Further than that, Mr.  
Dunning, agent of the Associated Press,  
agreed to send a full account of the  
action of the San Francisco Press Club  
to various points East, and to call upon  
the clubs of such cities as Washington,  
New York, Boston, St. Louis and Chi-  
cago to help the good work along.

It was a busy and happy day yester-  
day for Mrs. Highton, the originator of  
the movement. She sent dozens of letters  
to influential friends East. Everywhere  
she went she found encouragement.  
She called on Paul Neumann, who has just come from Honolulu, and  
he promptly entered heartily into the  
movement, promising the aid of many  
friends at the Islands, who have been  
merely waiting for some one to start  
the subscription ball rolling.

Mrs. Highton is confident of doing  
more than merely bringing the remains  
here and shipping them East. She has  
funds sufficient to erect an appropriate  
monument can be raised, and she proposes  
to see that this is done.

That was a good beginning for one  
day. The Examiner awaits more sub-  
scriptions. Send them in early, address-  
ing them to "The Examiner Kate Field  
Memorial Fund."

The Ship John Ena.

The Hawaiian ship John Ena has ar-  
rived in San Francisco and reports as  
follows: Sailed from Newcastle, N. S.  
W., on May 28. On June 11, in lat. 1:32  
S., long. 162:22 W., struck heavy S. E.

gales, which carried away the three  
lower topsails, topmast, staysail and  
mainmast; also carried away the main  
staysail and shifted the cargo to port.  
From thence to port had variable wind  
and fine weather.

## THE MATERNITY HOME.

Report of the Treasurer for Past  
Six Months.

The following statement with accom-  
panying letters have been received by  
President Smith of the Board of Health  
in conformity with the law passed by  
the Legislature:

Honolulu, August 14, 1896.

Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board  
of Health:

Sir--I enclose herewith, as per re-  
quest, statement of receipts and dis-  
bursements of the Kapiolani Maternity  
Home from January 1st, 1896, to June  
30th, 1896; also the number of patients  
cared for at the Home during that  
period.

I remain, yours truly,

EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home

## RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1: Balance cash on hand	\$1,207.05
Feb. 5: Donation from patient	5.00
Feb. 28: Dues Hoola Lahui Soc.	81.10
Feb. 29: Int. on Gov. bonds, H. L. Soc., six months	210.00
Premium on \$185 gold	1.85
March 11: Dues Hoola Lahui	8.50
March 26: Donations from pa- tients	35.00
Circus benefit proceeds	285.00
April 10: Dues from H. L. Soc.	10.00
April 13: Gov. appropria- tion	150.00
April 18: Donations from Ma- nawalea Society	50.00
April 28: Donations from pa- tients	15.00
April 29: Donation from Theo- H. Davies	250.00
Premium on gold	4.55
May 2: Donation from pa- tients	20.00
May 7: One pay patient	73.80
Dues H. L. Society	10.10
Donations from visitors	8.00
May 9: Gov. for February	150.00
June 20: Donations from pa- tients	9.00
Dues H. L. Society	1.25
Premium on Gold	2.65
1 per cent on silver balance transferred to gold	74
Total	\$2,586.59

## DISBURSEMENTS.

January	\$ 181.00
February	181.25
March	282.90
April	258.75
May	210.85
June (Including physician's salary)	440.65
Total	\$1,565.40

There remains at this date in the  
hands of the treasurer \$1,021.19.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home,  
Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

## OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The prosperity of the time is sup-  
posed to be shown by the omnipresence  
of the bicycle, since every working man  
can afford his wheel. An English writer  
calls attention to the universal femin-  
ine fashion of white gloves for morn-  
ing wear, a style that is adopted alike  
by women of wealth and by those whose  
dress is otherwise unobtrusive and even  
cheap. This writer is puzzled to see  
how poorer women imitate so cleverly  
this expensive fashion, for their gloves  
seem to be always as white as new,  
even in the underground. It is nonsense,  
she says, to think cheap white gloves  
can be cleaned indefinitely; the gloves  
must be good, and they must be new.  
Even in England, where gloves are less  
expensive than in America, this means  
a continuous outlay, which implies  
money.

This prevalent item of extravagance  
hardly seems to indicate that the greater  
simplicity of living that reformers  
have come. Is it not a relief to us,  
our sisters, that we are sufficiently far  
from London and New York to do our  
morning shopping without gloves, and  
white gloves at that? I have a profound  
admiration for one young woman of our  
city, a charming girl, who fearlessly  
does as she likes in this matter of wearing  
gloves. She drives her horses, and  
even appears at church in her simple  
wash gloves, her shapely hands un-  
gloved. I have collected a list of rea-  
sonable women who are like her in  
this, and I am quite ready to add the  
names of others who can bow to the  
rationale of our unconventional climate.

I have been interested in seeing how  
some of our modern writers of fiction  
appeared to the Italians. Carlo Segre,  
in an Italian magazine, thus scores  
Thomas Hardy. His *Jude the Obscure*  
is "essentially a novel of purpose--the  
most culpable purpose that can be im-  
plied--to show that man is nothing  
more than the necessary victim of his  
social surroundings. Where can one  
find more melancholy types than those  
of his hero and heroine?" While he ad-  
mires Hardy as a vigorous and capable  
writer, he thinks the fine descriptive  
and analytic passages are "overshadowed  
by the dominant colors of the  
work, which judges as a whole,"  
embody the confused and disjointed  
nightmare of a fever patient."

Grant Allen and Sarah Grand are  
condemned wholesale, and only on Es-  
teh Waters does he bestow a grain of  
approval. "We might have preferred to  
have seen the fancy of the author ar-  
rested by objects more worthy of his  
and our attention, but it would be im-

possible to deny that he has placed in  
their true light the types, customs and  
sentiments that he has sought out and  
reproduced."

Speaking of Esther Waters, the sub-  
ject of that much maligned book is a  
southern maid and her associations are  
likely to be disagreeable, bringing, as  
they do a great knowledge of London  
streets and giving a terrible revelation  
of the evils of betting. It has a great  
ethical value, however. It paints with  
little exaggeration the inevitable re-  
sults of sin, but at the same time it  
gives a type of heroine "sublime as  
Cordelia." It shows a grand example in  
her nobility of soul, her unswerving  
determination to lead an honest life,  
her devotion to her boy and her fidelity  
to her husband.

Perhaps on the whole they were wise  
who deemed the book unfit for general  
circulation in Honolulu. These judges  
may be glad to know that hereafter it  
will be dropped from the course in  
Modern Novels at Yale. Not, I am told,  
because Dr. Phelps considers it "immor-  
tal," but out of deference to many  
friends of the college who have felt  
uneasy about the bad influence it might  
have.

Suppose someone gifted with great  
insight should attempt to do for Honolu-  
lulu what George Moore has done in  
this book. Suppose the life in this Es-  
teh Waters Second to be that of the  
islands, the servants to be Chinese and  
Japanese, men and women. Suppose  
again that as in that "betting epic" the  
wrongs and temptations of English  
servants were held up to their masters,  
so in this book we should read how  
our helpers had toiled and struggled,  
would any of us feel a personal rebuke?

In the August Bookman Lawrence  
Hutton has a note on Kate Field. He  
first met her, he says, in the early six-  
ties, when she was writing editorials  
for the New York Herald on a salary of  
\$5,000 a year, "which was considered in  
those days an enormous price. She was  
looked upon as the most promising  
young woman in America." He further  
describes Miss Field as "ambitious,  
self-assertive and self-advertising. But  
she was the soul of honesty and honor.  
She was one of the cleverest and most  
self-contained and self-sustaining women  
in her generation in any country,  
and hers was one of the most contra-  
dictory individualities I have ever  
known. But the good always and largely  
predominated over the bad. She  
never had a home; she died alone as  
she lived alone."

"Alone," if you please, Mr. Hutton,  
in being without relatives, not in being  
without friends. New faces came to her  
wherever she roamed, new faces and  
new friends.

SIBYL.

It is said that half the world's produc-  
tion of quinine is used in the United  
States. Quinine is sold by Italian  
druggists at from \$50 to \$100 a pound,  
while the Government gets it for the  
army at \$5 a pound. It is proposed to  
make the sale of the drug a govern-  
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## SUMMER SCHOOL

## STILL STRIVING.

Miss French's Term as Instructor  
in Drawing Closed.

## PROF. DRESSLAR'S DOUBLE DUTY

Inspector Townsend Takes Prof. Scott's Class—Dr. Lyons Continues His Interesting Geology Talks—Rev. Palmer Tells Caesar's Pirate Story

The morning session passed as usual except for the farewell of Miss French to the drawing class. The class has progressed wonderfully, but Miss French has done all she promised to do and all she can do in justice to her other work. It is not yet decided what will take the place of this class on the program.

Dr. Dresslar's classes keep growing. Both were held in the reception room yesterday so as to accommodate those who wished to be present. In pedagogy Dr. Dresslar said:

"Wishing to see the comparative tenacity of ideas in old and young, I have tested college professors and children with these weights. The children came much nearer the truth, because the ideas already in the professors' minds led them astray. This illustrates again that you must know what is in your pupils' minds. Get near to them with pure sympathy. You wouldn't try to make potatoes grow top down, bottom up, would you? Do not try to make the child mind grow unnaturally, either."

Dr. Dresslar then drew a couple of lines on the board and asked how far apart. "Six inches." He then drew a representation of a small steamer at the upper side, a couple of curves for birds, made the under line wavy, and it seemed miles away. "Why? Because I have put in a new idea, and that changes the whole picture in its meaning to us. Don't be old fogies. A Democrat sees with Democratic eyes. A Republican with Republican eyes. A Methodist with Methodist eyes. As we grow old we have no place for new truth. That is what I mean by old fogism. Let us hold ourselves ready to accept anything that is proven, and not be too sure of anything that is not proven. Don't be afraid to say 'I don't know' when that is the truth."

Miss Mudge's class in number teaching was transferred to the rear room to make way for the increased membership of the class in methodology.

Dr. Dresslar began by saying:

"Let me repeat that the chief end of teaching history, to my mind, is the formation of moral notions in the mind of the child. Don't accept this because I say so, but think it out honestly for yourself. I think so because it gives the best opportunity for forming moral notions—that is, in connection with literature.

"I speak of this here because this is the basal preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the teacher. The preparation of the pupil has already been spoken of. But besides this general preparation there must be a daily preparation. Do you assign lessons? Do you help your pupils? I don't mean tell. But you must get the helpful ideas on top. Suppose I am teaching a class about a wolf, and they know nothing about it previously. If I call up their idea of a dog, will they not more easily understand the wolf?"

"So much for preparation. Now for presentation. Don't tell the child what you think or what somebody else thinks but give him a chance to think for himself. Here is an example: If you were shipwrecked on an island in the middle of the ocean, and found an old log house in one corner of the island, and a boat with broken arrows in the bottom, what would you know? So take up the life of Columbus, for instance. Give the pupil plenty of material and let him form his conception himself."

In answer to a question: "Of course you can't take everything if you do this way, but I don't want you to take everything. Pick out what is best for your purpose and leave out everything else."

Inspector General Townsend took the place of Principal Scott in the History of Education. After a few words on reformation as a revolt against authority in religion, and the movement started by Lord Bacon as a revolt against authority in science, he took up the life of Cummins and read part of a lecture on the great Moravian Bishop, which will be reviewed as a whole later.

Dr. Lyons in the evening completed his work in volcanoes by showing diagrams of Oahu at various stages—first as a number of separate islands, then two masses, then one, and then as raised up from the ocean and cut down by erosion to its present form.

After speaking a few moments on this he said

Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place, the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure, pushes upward because the top can blow off in different directions. This increases the pressure over the side places and so causes circulation. The expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water and the vapor pushes upward. When a person stands the cold air goes down and out in all directions.

There are three causes of wind: constant pressure and air currents. The constant must have constant air currents. The cause of evaporation and heat is the sun. The constant air currents are the trade winds.

trade and anti-trade winds. The heated air rises and flows toward the poles and the cold air flows toward the equator. Why, then, do not these winds blow directly north and south? Because the earth is smaller at 30 degrees of latitude than at the equator, and as it turns around once a day, the wind starting at the slower rate get left behind. The anti-trade north of 30 degrees (or in the Southern hemisphere south) get ahead.

In Asia, with the high mountainous on one side and tropical sea on the other winds blow six months one way and six months the other, and are called monsoons. They do not have the same direction, but blow toward the center of heat.

Land heats more readily than water because the vapor, the motion and the latent heat of water keeps it nearer an even temperature. Land also cools more readily. So we have land and sea breezes where the more general conditions do not prevent toward land in the day and toward the ocean at night.

Other winds are caused in the same way—that is, by heated air, but are level as one spot is heated by the sun and another cooled by the clouds. They always go toward one center and hence are all whirling clouds.

Rev. Palmer's lecture in the evening was interesting and in parts amusing. He began by illustrating the power of personal magnetism by telling a story about the experience of Julius Caesar when he was captured by the pirates. "Caesar was a man of mighty influence through his intelligence and commanding presence. When the pirate chief took him on board his vessel he was so impressed with Caesar that he took him into the cabin and made much of him. On the third day he won the admiration to such an extent that they revered him. On the fourth day the pirate was a prisoner in the cabin and Caesar was the captain of the ship. It was his personality that did it."

In dwelling upon the power of love the speaker said that deism of England, infidelity of France and the rationalism of Germany had weakened before the love of Jesus Christ. The lecturer had the entire attention of the audience throughout his address.

## WHO DR. DRESSLAR IS.

From Farmer Boy in Indiana to College Professor.

Active Life of the Head of the Summer School—A Writer of Some Note.

Dr. F. B. Dresslar, the head of the Honolulu Summer School, was born in Indiana in 1858, and was graduated at the University of Indiana in 1889. During the spring term of his junior year he was excused to start a teachers'

course in the Vincennes University. On graduating he was made principal of the High School at Princeton, Ind., and the following year was made superintendent. He visited California for a short time, and three months after his arrival was elected to a scholarship in Clarke University, of which Stanley Hall is president. Dr. Dresslar was appointed to the chair of Psychology and Education there for three years, but during the second year he was granted a leave of absence and he took the class in philosophy and psychology in the University of Indiana the year after Prof. Jordan went to Leland Stanford University. This position he filled for six months. In the meantime he took the degree of A. M. from the University of Indiana, and Ph. D. from Clarke University in 1893.

He then went to Los Angeles, California, where he was made Professor of Education.

Dr. Dresslar was a farmer boy, but his rapid advance in educational matters has placed him in the front rank of professors in the United States.

He has published a number of articles on education, contributing frequently to the magazines. He has a series of articles on Psychology now running in the Overland Monthly. His thesis for the degree of Ph. D. was "Studies in the Psychology of Touch." Besides being a contributor to the journals, he is corresponding editor of "Kinderfehler."

He contributed an interesting article on "Habit Degeneration" to the Handbook of Child Study, issued by the Illinois Society. Other writers for this publication were Col. Parker, Stanley Hall, Scripture of Chicago, C. C. Van Lew and Dr. Brown. His paper on "Rapidity of Voluntary Movements" was published in the American Journal of Psychology.

In the meantime his husband had found out where I had gone and Wong Tuck followed me down on the Australia. As soon as he arrived he looked me up and, after finding me, said that I should go back to San Francisco.

This I declined to do, whereupon he thrashed me shamefully.

"Today a police officer came to the house and told me I was wanted by the Marshal and then I was locked up in this cell."

Dr. Emerson stated that the girl had become very much worked up over the excitement of the past month and that the attempted suicide was the outcome of this.

"Lucy" was seen by a reporter of this paper while in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday afternoon. She is very good looking, dresses neatly and speaks very good English.

She is sure that she will be sold upon

the arrival in San Francisco and shuns

the ordeal of being made to go back

to San Francisco.

He took the train for the north to catch

the steamer for Honolulu and his first lecture here was never only a few hours after his arrival.

Physical geography is based on physics. For instance, gravity is a very important factor. We will begin the study of physical geography studying the atmosphere. Atmosphere in motion is wind. What causes wind? In the first place, the expansion of air, which being pressed on both sides by masses of air which do not lessen by its pressure, pushes upward because the top can blow off in different directions. This increases the pressure over the side places and so causes circulation. The expansion is usually caused by heat. Heat also causes evaporation of water and the vapor pushes upward. When a person stands the cold air goes down and out in all directions.

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Nothing else could be heard on the streets last night, but the story of the attempted suicide of "Lucy," the half-Chinese girl who arrived from the Mariposa some weeks ago, and who was arrested yesterday and held in detention at the police station for the purpose of having her sent back to San Francisco on the Australia today.

At about six o'clock in the evening the night clerk, J. Kalakela, happened to go back of the Deputy Marshal's office and past the cells on the upper floor. As he did so he looked in through the bars of the cell which had been assigned to "Lucy" and noticed that she was sitting on a chair with her head bent over on one side as if she had fallen asleep.

Gazing a little longer he noticed that her breast was heaving spasmodically and calling the turnkey to his assistance, opened the cell and called to the girl who made no answer, but continued to lean in the same position. Without a moment's delay Kalakela grabbed the woman and started to raise her up off the chair when he found that a silk handkerchief tightly wound had been about her throat and that she had become unconscious. Five or ten minutes longer might have ended in her death.

At first it was sought to untie the handkerchief, but the knots had been tied too well and the four which the girl had succeeded in putting into the handkerchief were immovable. A pocket knife was produced at once and inserted between the neck and the handkerchief. With a vigorous jerk the handkerchief was cleared from the girl's neck who with one long gasp, fell to the floor.

Dr. Emerson was telephoned for at once and arriving a little later, set to work to bring the young lady around again. He worked for quite a while and then succeeded in bringing her to.

When she had recovered sufficiently she told Dr. Emerson the story of her life which, if it be true, should certainly claim the immediate attention of every humane person who reads these lines.

"I am a girl of twenty years and was born in San Francisco, California. My mother was a white woman and my father a Chinaman.

"When I was but fourteen years of age I was married to Wong Hoo, a Chinaman who did cooking and other odd jobs to make a living.

"Since that time my life has been one chapter of incidents all conducing to my misery and I have lain awake at nights and wandered about the streets during the day, trying to study some way out of the awful situation, but I was powerless for was I not married to the man who daily gave me kicks and cuffs and thrashed me until I was black and blue all over.

"Only a few weeks ago Wong Tuck, a merchant of this city, went up to San Francisco and while there was very often at our house for my husband is a cousin of his.

"Wong Tuck and my husband often talked together and at last I gathered that I was to be sold for the consideration of three or four thousand dollars to whomsoever might see fit to offer the price. I am convinced that my husband would have taken far less at the time for he was very hard up and had no money to buy opium of which drug he is a slave.

"I shuddered at the thought of being sold to the highest bidder and made up my mind to run away to Honolulu and throw myself upon the mercy of my friends of whom I have several here. No sooner had I made up my mind to this than I made my preparations and came to Honolulu two weeks ago.

"Since that time I have been staying at the home of Chu Soi, manager of one of the Chinese theatres.

"In the meantime my husband had

found out where I had gone and Wong

Tuck followed me down on the Australia.

As soon as he arrived he looked

me up and, after finding me, said that

I should go back to San Francisco.

This I declined to do, whereupon he

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ACTION TAKEN IN  
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Examiner Fund to Remove  
Kate Field's Body.

## PRESS CLUBS WILL CONTRIBUTE.

What One Woman Can Do—Agent of  
Associated Press Takes Part—Enthusiastic  
Meeting—Her Wishes Will be Carried Out Eventually.

A Honolulu correspondent having  
brought to the attention of the San  
Francisco Examiner the indifference  
displayed by Kate Field's former  
friends, that paper has started a sub-  
scription fund to obtain money to set-  
tle the Miss Field's estate and remove her  
remains to the United States. The  
memorial fund thus far amounts to \$62.  
The Examiner refers to the first day's  
returns as follows:

"Is the last wish of Kate Field to be  
considered?" That was the question  
the Examiner asked yesterday. Already  
it has been answered, and answered  
with a rousing "Yes."

Kate Field, known to all the nation  
as one of its most wide-awake, pro-  
gressive women, died few weeks ago  
in Honolulu. She died suddenly, among  
friends—for her friends are everywhere  
—but far from her native land and all  
associations endeared to her by close  
ties of kinship. Some strange forebod-  
ing filled her mind before leaving this  
city for her pleasure trip to the Islands,  
and she asked—strangely, it seemed  
then—that if she should die in a for-  
eign land her remains might lie in the  
soil of her own country.

That was her last request, and it  
must be fulfilled. The Examiner had  
scarcely called the matter to public at-  
tention, at the suggestion of Mrs. Henry  
E. Highton of this city, a warm per-  
sonal friend of Miss Field, before sub-  
scriptions began coming in. The Press  
Club held a meeting and promptly  
agreed not only to head the list with  
\$50, but to invite individual subscrip-  
tions, and further to call the matter to  
the attention of the various press clubs  
in the large Eastern cities.

That was a prompt response, telling  
better than pages of elaborate eulogies  
the loving hold that Miss Field's mem-  
ory has on the hearts of her world-wide  
friends. These responses are merely the  
beginning, for as soon as the news of  
the worthy effort that is being made  
becomes generally known both in Cali-  
fornia and the East, the subscriptions  
may be expected to pile up.

Here is one of the letters received,  
expressing the sentiments of one who  
is widely known in literary circles:

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1896.  
To the Editor of the Examiner:  
Sir—If every newspaper woman or  
struggling writer whom Kate Field  
ever helped or inspired by her brave  
heart and fearless championing of  
right, should contribute a dollar to the  
Examiner Kate Field Memorial Fund,  
the last wishes of this loyal American  
woman that she might lie at rest in her  
native land would be carried out. I  
herewith send \$1, wishing it were many  
times that amount.

Very truly, ELIZA D. KEITH.

That is a good suggestion, and worthy  
of being followed. Another San  
Francisco lady, Alma E. Keith, gave a  
similar subscription in closing her sub-  
scription, saying:

"May every American whose heart's  
desire it is to rest at last in our dear  
native land enclose to the Examiner a  
like amount, and Kate Field's last wish  
is fulfilled."

The meeting of the Press Club was  
one of the largest in its history. John  
P. Dunning of the Associated Press pre-  
sided. Nearly every one present had  
met Kate Field during her visit here  
some years ago, accompanying the In-  
ternational League of Press Clubs. The  
rules of the club demand that all finan-  
cial obligations shall be left to the di-  
rectors, but the members enthusiastic-  
ally voted to override that rule in this  
instance, owing to urgency of the case,  
and to lead off in the subscription that  
shall fulfill Kate Field's last earnest  
wish. There were hints of a larger sub-  
scription later, and Secretary Myrtle  
volunteered to take the matter up per-  
sonally with the various members of the  
club, as well as to urge its import-  
ance before the directors at their meet-  
ing next week. Further that Mr.  
Dunning, agent of the Associated Press,  
agreed to send a full account of the  
action of the San Francisco Press Club  
to various points East, and to call upon  
the clubs of such cities as Washington,  
New York, Boston, St. Louis and Chi-  
cago to help the good work along.

It was a busy and happy day yester-  
day for Mrs. Highton, the originator of  
the movement. She sent dozens of let-  
ters to influential friends East. Every-  
where she went she found encourage-  
ment. She called on Paul Neumann,  
who has just come from Honolulu, and  
he promptly entered heartily into the  
movement, promising the aid of many  
friends at the Islands, who have been  
merely waiting for some one to start  
the subscription ball rolling.

Mrs. Highton is confident of doing  
more than merely bringing the remains  
here and shipping them East. She  
believes funds sufficient to erect an ap-  
propriate monument can be raised, and  
she proposes to see that this is done.

That was a good beginning for one  
day. The Examiner awaits more sub-  
scriptions. Send them in early addressing  
them to "The Examiner Kate Field  
Memorial Fund."

The Ship John Ena.

The Hawaiian ship John Ena has ar-  
rived in San Francisco and reports as  
follows: Sailed from Newcastle, N. S.  
W., on May 28. On June 11, in lat. 13°  
S., long. 162°22' W., struck heavy S. E.

gates, which carried away the three  
lower topsails topmast, staysail and  
mainmast, also carried away the main  
staysail and shifted the cargo to port.  
From thence to port had variable wind  
and fine weather.

THE MATERNITY HOME.  
Report of the Treasurer for Past  
Six Months.

The following statement with accom-  
panying letters have been received by  
President Smith of the Board of Health  
in conformity with the law passed by  
the Legislature.

Honolulu, August 14, 1896  
Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board  
of Health:  
Sir—I enclose herewith, as per re-  
quest, statement of receipts and dis-  
bursements of the Kapiolani Maternity  
Home from January 1st, 1896, to June  
30th, 1896; also the number of patients  
cared for at the Home during that  
period.

I remain, yours truly,  
EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Number of confinements at the Ka-  
piolani Maternity Home from January  
1st, 1896, to June 30th, 1896: January,  
3; February, 1; March, 8; April, 6; May,  
4; June, 3. Total number of confine-  
ments, 25.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

## RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1: Balance cash on hand.	\$1,207.05
Feb. 5: Donation from patient.	5.00
Feb. 28: Due Hoola Lahul Soc.	81.10
Feb. 29: Int. on Gov. bonds, H. L. Soc. six months.	210.00
March 1: Premium on \$185 gold.	1.85
March 11: Dues Hoola Lahul.	8.50
March 26: Donations from pa- tients.	35.00
Circus benefit proceeds.	285.00
April 10: Dues from H. L. Soc.	10.00
April 13: Gov. appropriation	150.00
January . . . . .	150.00
April 18: Donation from Ma- nawalea Society . . . . .	50.00
April 28: Donations from pa- tients . . . . .	15.00
April 29: Donation from Theo. H. Davies . . . . .	250.00
Premium on gold . . . . .	4.55
May 2: Donation from pa- tients . . . . .	20.00
May 7: One pay patient.	73.80
Dues H. L. Society . . . . .	10.10
Donations from visitors . . . . .	6.00
May 9: Gov. for February . . . . .	150.00
June 20: Donations from pa- tients . . . . .	9.00
Dues H. L. Society . . . . .	1.25
Premium on Gold . . . . .	2.65
1 per cent on silver balance transferred to gold . . . . .	.74
Total . . . . .	\$2,586.59

## DISBURSEMENTS.

January . . . . .	\$ 181.00
February . . . . .	191.25
March . . . . .	282.90
April . . . . .	258.75
May . . . . .	210.85
June (including physician's salary) . . . . .	440.65
Total . . . . .	\$1,565.40

There remains at this date in the  
hands of the treasurer \$1,021.19.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,  
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.  
Honolulu, July 1, 1896.

## OVER THE TEA CUPS.

The prosperity of the time is sup-  
posed to be shown by the omnipresence  
of the bicycle, since every working man  
can afford his wheel. An English writer  
calls attention to the universal femin-  
ine fashion of white gloves for morn-  
ing wear, a style that is adopted alike  
by women of wealth and by those whose  
dress is otherwise up-to-date and even  
cheap. This writer is puzzled to see  
how poorer women imitate so cleverly  
this expensive fashion, for their gloves  
seem to be always as white as new  
even in the underground. It is nonsense,  
she says, to think cheap white gloves  
can be cleaned indefinitely; the gloves  
must be good, and they must be new.  
Even in England, where gloves are less  
expensive than in America, this means  
a continuous outlay, which implies  
money.

This prevalent item of extravagance  
hardly seems to indicate that the great-  
er simplicity of living that reformers  
and has come. Is it not a relief to us  
and our sisters, that we are sufficiently far  
from London and New York to do our  
morning shopping without gloves, and  
white gloves at that? I have a profound  
admiration for one young woman of our  
city, a charming girl, who fearlessly  
does as she likes in this matter of wearing  
gloves. She drives her horses, and  
even appears at church in her simple  
wash gowns, her shapely hands ungloved.  
I have collected a list of reasonable  
women who are like her in this, and I am quite ready to add the  
names of others who can bow to the  
rationale of our unconventional climate.

I have been interested in seeing how  
some of our modern writers of fiction  
appealed to the Italians. Carlo Segre  
in an Italian magazine, thus scores  
Thomas Hardy. His Jude the Obscure  
is essentially a novel of purpose—the  
most culpable purpose that can be im-  
agined to show that man is nothing  
more than the necessary victim of his  
social surroundings. Where can one  
find more melancholy types than those  
of his hero and his heroine?" While he ad-  
mires Hardy as a vigorous and capable  
writer, he thinks the fine descriptive  
and analytic passages are overshadowed  
by the dominant colors of the  
style which judges a whole "un-  
able the confused and disjointed  
nightmare of a fever patient."

Grant Allen and Sarah Grand are  
condemned wholesale, and only on Es-  
ther Waters does he bestow a grain of  
approval. "We might have preferred to  
have seen the fancy of the author ar-  
rested by objects more worthy of his  
and our attention, but it would be im-  
possible to deny that he has placed in  
their true light the types, customs and  
sentiments that he has sought out and  
produced."

Speaking of Esther Waters the sub-  
ject of much maligned book is a  
scullery maid and her associations are  
likely to be disagreeable, bringing, as  
they do, a great knowledge of London  
streets and giving a terrible revelation  
of the evils of betting. It has a great  
ethical value, however. It paints with  
little exaggeration the inevitable re-  
sults of sin but at the same time it  
gives a type of heroine "sublime as  
Cordelia." It shows a grand example  
in her nobility of soul, her unswerving  
determination to lead an honest life,  
her devotion to her boy and her fidelity  
to her husband.

Perhaps on the whole they were wise  
when they deemed the book unfit for general  
circulation in Honolulu. These judges  
may be glad to know that hereafter it  
will be dropped from the course in  
Modern Novels at Yale. Not, I am told,  
because Dr. Phelps considers it "immoral,"  
but out of deference to many  
friends of the college who have felt  
uneasy about the bad influence it might  
have.

I remain, yours truly,  
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RECEIPTS.

In the August Bookman Lawrence  
Hutton has a note on Kate Field. He  
first met her, he says, in the early days,  
when she was writing editorials  
for the New York Herald on a salary of  
\$5,000 a year, "which was considered in  
those days an enormous price. She was  
looked upon as the most promising  
young woman in America." He further  
describes Miss Field as "ambitious,  
self-assertive and self-advertising. But  
she was the soul of honesty and honor.  
She was one of the cleverest and most  
self-contained and self-sustaining women  
of her generation in any country,  
and hers was one of the most contradic-  
tory individualities I have ever  
known. But the good always and largely  
predominated over the bad. She never  
had a home; she died alone as  
she lived alone."

"Alone," if you please, Mr. Hutton,  
in being without relatives, not in being  
without friends. New faces came to her  
wherever she roamed, new faces and  
new friends.

SIBYL.

## LOST FORTY POUNDS.

An Illness That Almost Carried Away  
An Only Child.

She suffered terribly from Pains  
In Back, Heart Trouble and  
Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost  
Despaired of Her Recovery—How  
It Was Brought About.

(From the Arnprior, Canada, Chronicle.)

Perhaps there is no better known  
man in Arnprior and vicinity than Mr.  
Martin Brennan, who has resided in  
the town for over a quarter of a century.  
A reporter of the Chronicle called  
at his residence not long ago and was  
made at home at once. During a general  
conversation Mr. Brennan gave  
the particulars of a remarkable cure  
in his family. He said: "My daughter,  
Eleanor, who is now 14 years of age,  
was taken very ill in the summer of  
1892 with back trouble, rheumatism and  
heart disease. She also became  
nervous and could not sleep. We sent  
for a doctor and he gave her medicine  
which seemed to help her for a time,  
but she continued to lose in flesh until  
she was terribly reduced. When first  
taken ill she weighed one hundred  
pounds, but she became reduced to six-  
ty pounds, losing forty pounds in the  
course of a few months. For about two  
years she continued in this condition,  
her health in a most delicate state, and  
we had very little hopes of her ever  
getting better. Our hopes, what little  
we had, were entirely shattered when  
she was taken with a second attack  
far more serious than the first. This  
second attack took place about two  
years after the first. We now fully  
realized that she could not live,  
but where there is life there is  
hope" and, seeing constantly in the  
newspapers the wonderful cures effected  
by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills, we decided to give them a trial.  
Before she had finished the first box,  
we noticed that her appetite was slightly  
improving, and by the time she had  
used the second box, a decided im-  
provement had taken place. By the  
time she had used four boxes more she  
had regained her former weight of one  
hundred pounds and was as well as  
ever she had ever been in her life. Her  
back trouble, heart affection, rheuma-  
tism and sleeplessness had all dis-  
appeared. She now enjoys the best of  
health, but still continues to take an  
occasional pill when she feels a little  
out of sorts, and so it passes away.

Mr. Brennan also stated that he had  
used the pills himself and believed that  
there was no other medicine like them  
for building up a weakened system or  
driving away a wearied feeling. In fact  
he thought that as a blood tonic they  
were away ahead of all other medicines.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly  
upon the blood and nerves building  
them anew and thus driving disease  
from the blood and system. There is  
no trouble due to either of these causes  
which Pink Pills will not cure, and in  
hundreds of cases they have restored  
patients to health after all other medi-  
cines had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams'  
Pink Pills and take nothing else.

The General Board of Health, London,  
report that it ACTS as a CHARM, on  
those generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Ca-  
nada, states: "Two doses complete-  
ly cure me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Malaria.

Important Caution.—The Inven-  
tor of this Remedy has given use to man-  
y unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlor-  
odyne bears on the Government Stamp the  
name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis  
Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d.  
and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,  
J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

## ADmiral stuck to his guns

Admiral Gurnsbrough was on leave  
and was visiting his old village home.  
He was at church, and the lesson was  
from that portion of Scripture that tells  
of the shipwreck of St. John.

"And the sailors cast three anchors  
astern," said the clergyman.

"Blasted tools," said Gurnsbrough,  
half asleep.

The congregation was horror-stricken  
and before entire equilibrium had been  
made, the admiral, thinking to say  
something by way of apology, arose in  
his p<sup>o</sup> and remarked:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I was some-  
what unquiet when I heard the

## JAPAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

Oriental Officials Inclined to Seek Western Market.

COUNSELLOR HAYAKAWA GIVES HIS VIEWS to a Financial Journal—Favors Nicaragua Canal.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—The opportunities for increasing American trade with Japan are described by S. Hayakawa, Counsellor of the Ministry of Finance and Government Inspector of the Bank of Japan, in an interview in the Manufacturers' Record, published to-day. Hayakawa states that there is an excellent market for cotton, corn, iron, petroleum and machinery in his country, and that by the formation of Japanese steamship companies, which intend to place lines of vessels in service between the ports on the Pacific coast and that country, the Americans will have a much better chance to compete with the European manufacturers.

He says that companies representing \$60,000,000 capital have recently been organized to construct railroad lines, and that a great opportunity is afforded to sell American railway material and rolling stock. As yet no railroad equipment of any kind, or rails, are made in Japan.

Hayakawa is one of the party of Japanese officials, which include steamship men and financiers, who have been traveling through the United States gathering statistics with a view to increasing trade relations between this country and Japan. They have become much interested in the Nicaragua canal project, and believe its securities would find a ready market in Japan.

When asked as to the feeling toward American cotton among the Japanese manufacturers, Hayakawa said:

"From what I have learned of the cotton produced in your Southern States, I see no reason why our textile importers should not receive the bulk of their supply from America. The fabric is especially adapted to our purposes, and in my opinion is superior to much of that which comes from the Indian fields. I believe that with two new steamship lines in operation your shippers will be enabled to place cotton in our markets at a price which will enable them to successfully compete with the Indian cotton."

## RAINFALL FOR JULY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
Waiakea	50	6.84
Hilo (town)	100	7.58
Kaumana	1250	11.94
Pepee	100	7.53
Honomu	300	8.65
Honomu	950	10.34
Hakalau	200	6.70
Houobina	7	7.19
Luapahoehoe	10	6.83
Luapahoehoe	900	7.93
Ookala	400	5.32
Kukalau	250	4.33
Paauilo	750	4.01
Paauhau	300	6.68
Paauhau	1200	3.62
Honokaa	470	5.40
Kukuihaele	700	7.97
Niuli	200	4.43
Kohala	350	...
Kohala Mission	583	5.25
Waimea	2729	2.98
Kaiua	950	3.14
Lanibau	1540	5.42
Kealakekua	1580	5.10
Kalahiki	800	2.95
Honuapo	650	...
Hilea	15	...
Pahala	310	0.60
Olaa (Mason)	1650	10.13
Pohakulua	2600	10.73
Walakaheula	750	5.84
Kapono	50	3.02
Pohokiki	10	2.42
Kamalii	650	...
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	3.33
LANAI—		
Koole	1600	...
CAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	0.55
Honolulu City	20	...
Kulaokahua	50	0.00
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.30
Kapiolani Park	10	0.04
Manoa	100	1.22
Patina	50	0.95
Insane Asylum	30	...
Nuuanu School st.	50	...
Nuuanu (Wylie st.)	250	2.7
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	2.7
Nuuanu H'way H	730	...
uanu, Luakaha	50	...
hawili	6	0.87
bando	300	2.70
de	23	0.94
anu	100	...
anu	350	3.08
...	25	0.88
...	15	0.00
ation	60	0.12
...		
e Farm	200	1.14
ikoa	300	2.40
...	200	1.85
...	325	0.32
...	17	2.81
...	32	0.01
...	30	1.56
J. LYONS,		
Weather Bureau		
factories in the		
nitro-glycerine		
are licensed to		
powder. Over		
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a year by accl		

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.
Sat. 8 31.00 29.98	71	80.00 61	2	NE 3
Sun. 9 30.05 29.97	70	87.00 68	2	NE 3
Mon. 10 32.05 29.97	71	88.00 61	3	NE 3
Tues. 11 30 32.05 29.97	72	88.00 67	3	NE 3
Wed. 12 30 29.98	74	86.00 64	1	NE 3
Thur. 13 30 29.98	75	84.00 64	1	NE 3
Fri. 14 30 29.98	74	84.00 68	3	NE 3

Buoy corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High	Low	Mean	Wind	Moons
Sat. 17 11.59 7.37	7.35	7.39	6.28	...	0.2
Sun. 18 04 8.17	4.48	8.17	5.39	6.27	1.19
Mon. 19 20 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Tues. 20 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Wed. 21 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Thur. 22 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Fri. 23 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Sat. 24 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25
Sun. 25 21 2.39	2.39	6.55	9.30	5.49	6.25

Full moon Aug. 22, at 8:30 a.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be added.

The Standard Time is 12 hours, 45 min. in advance of Greenwich Time, which is 12 hours, 45 min. in advance of Hawaiian Standard Time.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from S. Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver. Vancouver:

1896. 1896.

On or About On or About Monowai ... Aug. 27 Rio Janeiro ... Aug. 18

Coptic ... Sept. 2 Alameda ... Aug. 20

Australia ... Sept. 4 Gaelic ... Aug. 28

R. Janeiro ... Sept. 10 Miowera ... Aug. 24

Miowera ... Sept. 16 Australia ... Sept. 9

Alameda ... Sept. 24 Doric ... Sept. 15

Peking ... Sept. 28 Mariposa ... Sept. 17

Australia ... Sept. 28 Warrimoo ... Sept. 24

Doric ... Oct. 1 China ... Sept. 25

Warrimoo ... Oct. 16 Australia ... Oct. 3

Mariposa ... Oct. 22 Peru ... Oct. 12

Belgic ... Oct. 24 Monowai ... Oct. 15

Australia ... Oct. 26 Coptic ... Oct. 20

Peru ... Nov. 2 Australia ... Oct. 23

Australia ... Nov. 18 Miowera ... Oct. 24

Miowera ... Nov. 16 Gaelic ... Nov. 6

Monowai ... Nov. 19 Alameda ... Nov. 12

Rio Janeiro ... Nov. 19 Peking ... Nov. 16

Gaelic ... Nov. 28 Australia ... Nov. 21

Australia ... Dec. 11 Warrimoo ... Nov. 24

Doric ... Dec. 18 China ... Dec. 2

Warrimoo ... Dec. 16 Mariposa ... Dec. 10

Alameda ... Dec. 17 Belgic ... Dec. 11

China ... Dec. 24 Australia ... Dec. 16

Coptic ... Dec. 28 Miowera ... Dec. 24

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan ... Aug. 19

O. S. S. Alameda, Colonies ... Aug. 20

Stmr Milke-Maru, Yokohama ... Aug. 20

Bk. Albert, San Francisco ... Aug. 22

Bk. S. C. Alien, San Francisco ... Aug. 22

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Colonies ... Aug. 29

Am. bktne Archer, Calboun, San Francisco ... Dec. 17

Am. bktne Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco ... Dec. 18

Am. bktne Robert Sudden, Birkholm, Newcastle ... Dec. 19

Am. bktne Harvester, Beck, Newcastle ... Dec. 20

Haw. bktne Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco ... Dec. 21

Am. bktne Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco ... Dec. 22

Am. bktne G. W. Watson, Friedberg, Port Townsend ... Dec. 23

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, Aug. 14.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Kinai, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Mokohi, Hilo, from Lahaina Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kauai, Smytha, from Hawaii.

Stmr. Kilanea Hon. Freeman, from Hawaii.

Sunday, Aug. 16.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr. Iwalani, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.